Saturday Review

MAY 19, 1956 / 20¢

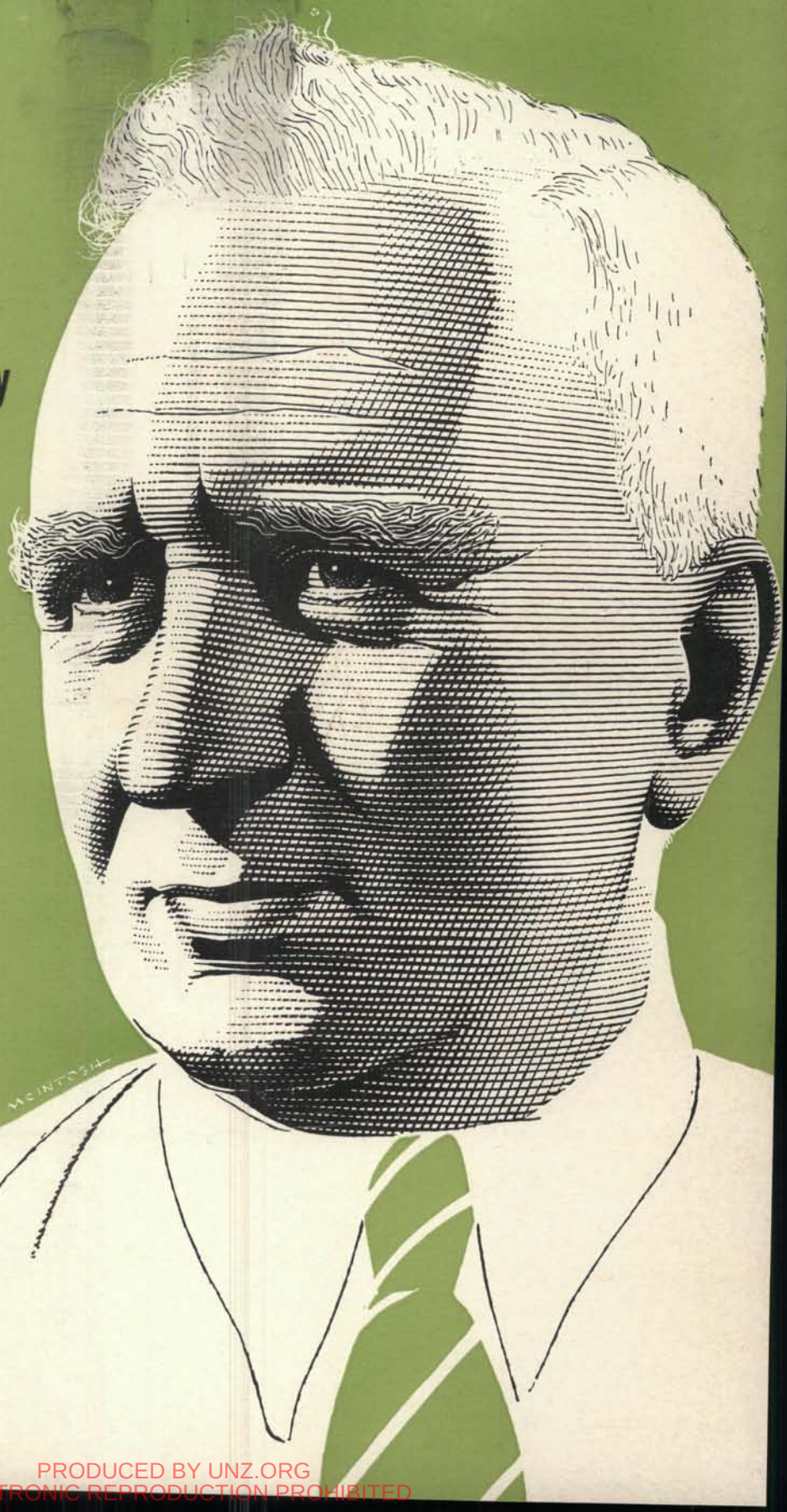
NEW IDEAS FROM THE CAMPUS

SR's University Press Survey

REPORT ON THE MAJORITY

By Grayson Kirk

SR's 1956 AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED ADVERTISING IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST



David J. Dallin, author of
The Changing World of Soviet Russia."
(See page 24)

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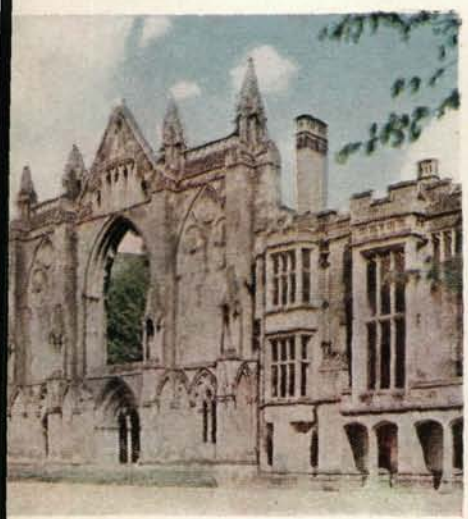
Literary Guide to Britain

(Take it with you when you go)

KING ARTHUR. Sir Thomas Malory and Alfred, Lord Tennyson, immortalized this spot on the romantic Cornish coast. Here at Tintagel Castle is where King Arthur is said to have been born.

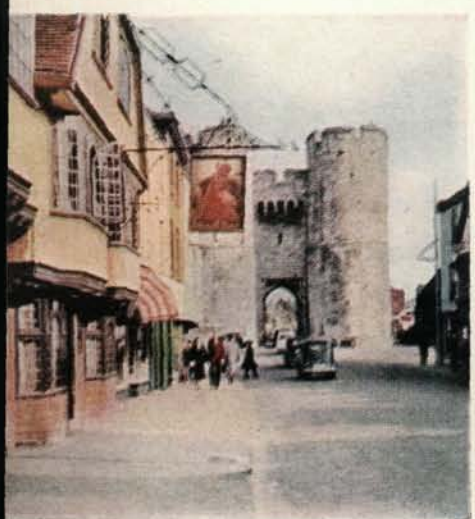
THOMAS HARDY. Here is his birthplace in Higher Bockhampton, Dorsetshire. Flowers nod their welcome at every doorway in England. The British love gardens as dearly as cricket!



LORD BYRON. Newstead Abbey was the ancestral home of George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron. For 15¢ you'll see the haunted room. Over 200 stately British homes are now open to visitors.

BURNS. Drive to Alloway, Scotland, and see this thatched cottage where he lived. Britain is a compact country, about the size of Wyoming. You can see a lot of it on quite a short vacation.

SHAKESPEARE. Mary Arden, his mother, was born here at Wilmcote, Warwickshire. The Shakespeare Season of Plays starts in Spring at Stratford—only three miles away. Tickets are from 35¢.



CHAUCER. The Pilgrims took days to go from London to Canterbury. You can drive it in two hours. Above is the *Falstaff*—one of scores of inns where you can stay for less than $3 a night.

DYLAN THOMAS. Ever hear him read his poems? You'll notice the same *singing* quality in every Welshman's voice. Like Britons everywhere, this friendly farmer speaks English too, of course.

THACKERAY. The trip from Glasgow to Northern Ireland costs $3.41. There you'll see the loughs and mountains described in Thackeray's *Irish Sketchbook*. Above is lovely County Down.

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56 HARVARD BOOKS ARE MAKING NEWS IN SPRING '56

His ideas fortified many sides in philosophical battles . . .

THE NEW WORLD OF

Henri Saint-Simon

By FRANK E. MANUEL. Some called him an atheist and a fool; others, a prophet and a genius. The enigmatic Saint-Simon's social and philosophical theories found their way, after his death in 1825, into Positivism, Marxism, technocracy, and elsewhere. Frank Manuel's brilliant study of his life and thought not only re-emphasizes Saint-Simon's importance for the twentieth century, but throws new light on the revolutionary age in which he lived. Illustrated. $7.50

. . . His insights may help to resolve their differences

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By MORTON WHITE. Philosophy in the last half-century has become increasingly specialized —to the point where one philosophical sect can barely communicate with another. Professor White, in the clarifying spirit of his previous books (e.g. *The Age of Analysis*), here explains, with critical sympathy, some of the fundamental contributions of the modern schools and shows how they may be integrated to give broader philosophical foundations for the future. $5.75

HERE ARE 4

"Brilliant reactions to the American people and analyses of what makes them tick." —*Christian Science Monitor*

Cousins and Strangers

Edited by S. GORLEY PUTT. "This is a collection of comments on America by the young people who came to this country from Britain as Commonwealth Fund Fellows in the years 1946-1952. . . . A conversation in many voices that is not only lively and engaging but on some subjects distinctly informative. The young writers . . . are perceptive, unprejudiced, and extraordinarily well-informed, and the standard of their writing is high."—HARPER'S $3.50

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* *Names on request from this magazine*

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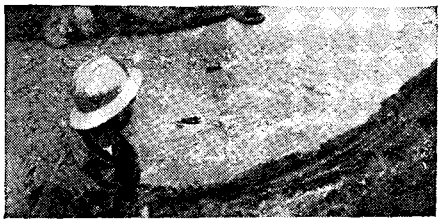

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Iowa	5,600,000
Kansas	4,500,000
Kentucky	4,700,000
Louisiana	5,100,000
Maine	1,800,000
Maryland	9,100,000
Massachusetts	15,000,000
Michigan	26,900,000
Minnesota	7,800,000
Mississippi	2,200,000
Missouri	11,600,000
Montana	1,500,000
Nebraska	3,400,000
Nevada	700,000
New Hampshire	1,300,000
New Jersey	16,900,000
New Mexico	1,400,000
New York	68,700,000
North Carolina	6,400,000
North Dakota	1,000,000
Ohio	29,700,000
Oklahoma	4,600,000
Oregon	4,400,000
Pennsylvania	35,000,000
Rhode Island	2,400,000
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Washington	7,300,000
West Virginia	3,300,000
Wisconsin	9,500,000
Wyoming	700,000
District of Columbia and Possessions	6,600,000
TOTAL	$465,500,000

The Saturday Review

MAY 19, 1956

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(*Advertisement*)

The other day I got to counting the number of English dictionaries that I own, and I discovered, somewhat to my surprise, that I have fifteen.

They range from the 13-volume "Oxford English Dictionary" to the brand-new "Thorndike-Barnhart Concise Dictionary," which sells for just two dollars. I keep dictionaries next to my bed, in my study, beside my favorite armchair, on my office desk, anywhere that I do reading or writing.

My final authority, of course, is "The Oxford English Dictionary," and my favorite for reading is Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language." But the one I consult most frequently in everyday use is the "Thorndike-Barnhart Comprehensive Desk Dictionary."

First published a few years ago, and brought up-to-date annually, this is easily the best of the low-priced dictionaries. It contains over 80,000 entries and 700 illustrations, and what I like best about it is that it has a single alphabetical list for everything — definitions, place names and biographical data.

Clarence Barnhart, who compiled it, is the greatest living maker of dictionaries. I was talking with him recently and he agreed with me that everyone should have at least two dictionaries, since no one of them can answer every question.

I don't suggest that everyone buy fifteen dictionaries, but I do recommend that everyone have at least two, and one of them should be the "Thorndike-Barnhart Comprehensive Desk Dictionary."

L. L. Day
EDITOR-AT-LARGE

The Thorndike-Barnhart dictionaries are published by Doubleday & Company, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. The "Thorndike-Barnhart Comprehensive Desk Dictionary" is available in two editions: Standard ($2.95) and Thumb-indexed ($3.50). When buying a dictionary visit your bookseller and compare the various editions on his shelves. The Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionaries are available at all booksellers, including the 30 Doubleday Book Shops.

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News From Syracuse

Syracuse Press Authors
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ALWAYS YOUNG FOR LIBERTY

by Dr. Arthur W. Brown, Chairman English Dept., Utica College, Syracuse University. $4.50—May 14.

A biography of William Ellery Channing from 1803 to 1842, minister of the Federal Street Church, Boston, Mass. Here is a step-by-step study of the mental and spiritual development of a man who opposed slavery at a time when William Lloyd Garrison was all but lynched on Boston Common, and whose religious thinking proceeded from Calvinism to Unitarianism. Dr. Brown has written the definitive biography of an outstanding Bostonian of the period in which Beacon Street was the cultural center of the United States.

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by Dr. W. W. Kulski, Professor of International Relations, Syracuse University. $8.00. Ready.

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TRADE Winds

EDITOR'S NOTE: *For this University Press survey, as for the past several years,* TRADE WINDS *is conducted by Fon W. Boardman, Jr., advertising and publicity manager of the Oxford University Press.*

THE PRESSES AT WORK AND PLAY: "What Happens in Book Publishing," edited by Chandler Grannis of *Publisher's Weekly*, was scheduled for spring publication by Columbia University Press. It has been postponed to fall. That's what often happens in book publishing.

A female delegate to a mental health conference, cornering Marsh Jeanneret of the University of Toronto

Press, went into great and enthusiastic detail about a manuscript she had written. Jeanneret decided the easiest way out was to agree to look at it. "Good heavens," said the authoress, "I wouldn't think of letting any publisher see *my* manuscript until after the contract is signed."

Emily Schossberger of the University of Nebraska Press is trying to decide whether she should sign up (sight unseen, obviously) a member of the faculty who is going to Italy to study "Invisible Figures in the Paintings of Giorgione."

Thompson Webb of the University of Wisconsin Press has just finished filling out workmen's compensation forms to cover the medical expenses of an editor who, while on duty, was bitten by a squirrel.

Proof reading of "Gold on the Desert" (University of New Mexico Press) was held up while the author was queried as to what, if anything, she meant by "snoof." Simple, said Olga Wright Smith. A "snoof" is a soft snort, the sound made by bighorn sheep.

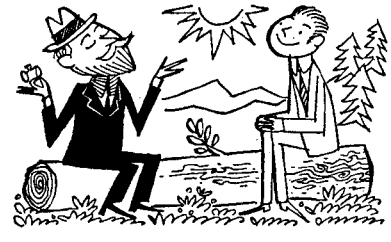
Two more presses will join the paperback parade in the fall: Michigan, among whose first books will be Verner Crane's "The Southern Frontier," and Oxford, with "Galaxy Books."

In warehousing its books Iowa State College Press uses letter symbols for identification. In every case except three the letters are adapted from the words in the title. The three exceptions: "Secretion of Milk" is coded MOO: "America's Sheep Trails" is BAA; and "Microscopic Anatomy of the Digestive System of the Chicken" is GUTS.

Iowa, incidentally, is among a number of presses expanding in space and activity. Iowa is putting an extension on its building, with its own money (and the bank's). Harvard is moving to larger quarters and in the process some efficiency expert (and spoilsport) figured out that 100 woman-hours of work a week could be saved by removing the mirror from the ladies' room. Princeton, too, is moving part of its operation into larger quarters, and Michigan has recently occupied a whole building of its own. Wayne University Press has an unusual problem: now operated by the city of Detroit, the school will soon become a state university and so the Press isn't even sure what its name will be by fall.

HIGHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION: In "The Idea of Revelation in Recent Thought," by John Baillie (Columbia), the author notes: "In the deed of foundation of a well-known lectureship at Cambridge, each lecturer is instructed to deal with one or more of the attributes of God, but 'when these are exhausted' he may go on to some other subject."

Who said: "The ideal college is Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other"? When and where was it said and, for that matter, did anyone ever say those exact words? The occasion is described in "Mark Hopkins and the Log," by Frederick Rudolph (Yale). It was on December 28, 1871, at Delmonico's in New York. The speaker was James A.



Garfield, a Williams alumnus later to be President of the United States. No one can now prove exactly what Garfield said, but the above seems reason-

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"To make sure this kind of progress continues, we must guard industry's freedom of competitive action with the same zeal that we guard our freedom as individuals."

B. F. Fairless

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ably close. Hopkins lived long enough to be the first American college president to see one of his students become President.

In 1954-1955 more women held full professorships at the University of California (Berkeley) than at any other leading American university. There were nineteen there; eighteen at Chicago; six at Wisconsin; two each at Columbia, Harvard, and Michigan; and none at Cornell, Princeton, or Yale. This we learned from "Graduate Education for Women" (Harvard), a study of all the Ph.D.'s who have gone forth from Radcliffe College. The book also indicates that female college teachers write fewer books and articles than their male colleagues. This is not necessarily a discouraging statistic.

QUOTES, NOTES, AND NEWS: Laurence M. Klauber has dedicated his two-volume work "Rattlesnakes" (California) to his wife, "who not only endured a basement full of rattlesnakes for more

than thirty years, but also suffered the annoying impositions of austerity that go with research in the home." Among the "impositions": rattlesnakes occasionally loose in the house.

Two books have appeared recounting the experiences of foreigners in the United States. In "The American Experience of Swedish Students" (Minnesota) Franklin D. Scott writes: "One of the Swedish girls got broadly acquainted indeed: she reported dating 'one future chicken farmer living in a trailer, one V. A. man, one independent engineer, one Baptist, one MIT man, and, quite sporadically, one Chinese, one Hindu, one Czech, one sailor, and one fireman'."

And in "Cousins and Strangers" (Harvard) S. Gorley Putt records a Britisher's experience: "Early in my stay I informed an acquaintance that I thought Roosevelt was one of the greatest men of the country, that Acheson would go down in history as the man who had forged the Western alliance against Communism, that I admired Truman and thought Stevenson the greatest statesman the West—including England—had produced. His reaction was to ask, 'If you are so damned anti-American what are you doing here?' "

"I must give it as my opinion," says Lyman Windolph in "Reflections of the Law in Literature" (Pennsylvania), "that if Shylock was entitled to his

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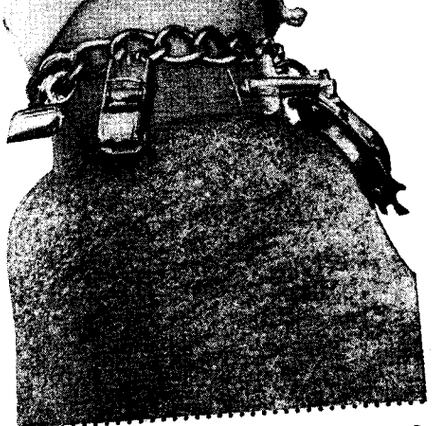

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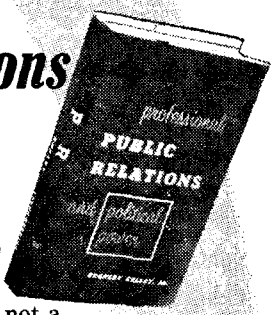

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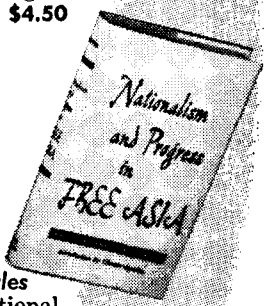

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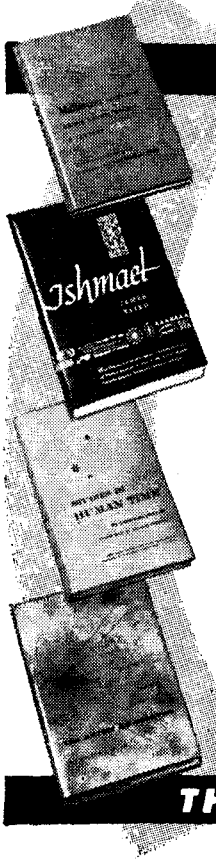

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pound of flesh he was entitled to shed as much blood as became necessary to enforce the forfeiture. But," he adds, "was Shylock entitled to his pound of flesh? This, of course, is the big question." We leave the legal details to your own reading of the book, but at the end Mr. Windolph says:

"You will have concluded that I have no very high opinion of Shakespeare's legal attainments. . . . Nevertheless—I want to make one point clear—I would rather have written 'The Merchant of Venice' than Justinian's Code and Blackstone's 'Commentaries' rolled into one."

Chalk up another first for the Chinese. According to Major Nels A. Parson, Jr. in "Guided Missiles in War and Peace" (Harvard) a scholar and scientist named Wan Hu was the first man to try to propel himself into space. He had some of the crude rockets of his day attached to his sedan chair, then proceeded to have them all fired at once. "We do not yet know just how successful Wan Hu was, for in the blast that followed he disappeared and nothing has been heard from him since."

About the biggest book bargain around today is the one-volume reprint of "A Dictionary of Americanisms" (Chicago). Browsing in it as the baseball season opened we learned that "the first mention so far found of 'baseball' is in 'A Little Pretty Book' brought out in London in 1744." The use of 'homer' for home run is traced to an 1868 issue of "The N.E. Base-Ballist."

Everyone knows Edward Everett Hale wrote "The Man Without a Country," but a new biography by Jean Holloway reveals him as the author of a pamphlet some people will feel should be republished at once. Issued during the debate over the annexation of Texas, it is entitled "How to Conquer Texas Before Texas Conquers Us." Hale thought annexation would be catastrophic because it would mean "the introduction into the Union of an unprincipled population of adventurers." And who is publishing this biography? The University of Texas Press.

In "Professional Public Relations and Political Power" (Johns Hopkins) Stanley Kelley, Jr. quotes one publicity man who had used some faulty statistics as saying, "Jello isn't very solid either, but they sell a hell of a lot of it."

With warm weather coming on, you may find useful this recipe for mint julep, taken from "Lincoln and the Bluegrass," by William H. Townsend (Kentucky): "Tender, fragrant mint firmly pressed with the back of a spoon against the glistening inside of a coin silver goblet; the bruised leaves

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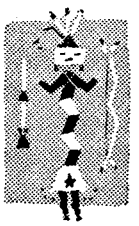

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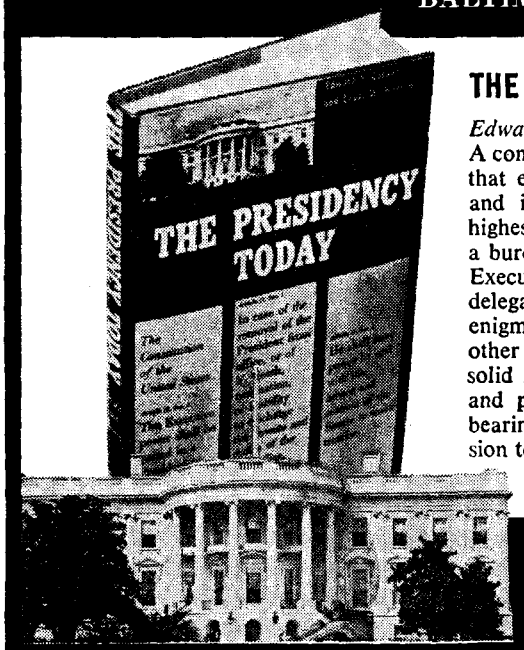

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gently removed and the cup half filled with cracked ice; mellow bourbon, aged in oaken staves, bubbling from a brown jigger, percolated through the sparkling cubes and slivers; granulated sugar slowly stirred into chilled limestone water to a silvery mixture as smooth as some rare Egyptian oil was poured on top of the ice; then, while beads of moisture gathered on the burnished exterior of the goblet, old Nelson garnished the frosted brim with choice sprigs of mint and presented the tall cup with a courtly bow to the nearest guest."

"The average person eighteen years of age," asserts Paul L. Soper in "Basic Public Speaking" (Oxford), "has spoken at least 60,000,000 words." We have a rather close acquaintance with a young lady not quite ten who is doing her best to break this particular sonic barrier.

BOSTON AND BENNETT: Next week the Association of American University Presses holds its annual meeting at Cambridge, Mass., with Harvard University Press as host. Delegates who wander off to Atlantic Avenue, near Boston's waterfront, may see this sign: "Lobster Live and Boiled Tourists Invited."

Which reminds us of an unkind story about a Bostonian who visited a friend in New York. Said he was dying to eat some snails. So the New Yorker took the Bostonian to a restaurant specializing in this delicacy. After his guest had consumed three servings the New Yorker asked, "Don't you have snails in Boston?" "Oh, yes," the Boston man said, "but we can't catch them."

Finally, our annual thanks to Bennett Cerf for letting us occupy his space. By a fortunate coincidence, this gives us a much-wanted chance to say something about a Random House book coming in July. It is "Don't Go Near the Water," by William Brinkley. Going out on that hickory limb, we say it is funnier than "No Time for Sergeants" and "Auntie Mame" combined—and a real novel, too.

—Fon M. Boardman, Jr.

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By M. A. DeWolfe Howe

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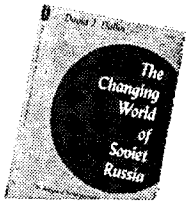

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The Saturday Review

MAY 19, 1956

REPORT ON THE MAJORITY

Old friends—who may have been old enemies too, like Britain and America—can tell each other where to head in without worse consequences than some Parliamentary or Congressional heartburn. But new friends—especially those who have lived in an inferior condition—require the constant service of that precious quality, Tact. Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, has recently returned from an extended trip to Southeast Asia, where he had the opportunity of noting how far short of tactful much American policy falls. Here are some of his suggestions for improvement, drawn from an extended report on the whole subject of the world's emerging peoples ("The Changing Environment of International Relations") to be published in early summer by the Brookings Institution.

By GRAYSON KIRK

TODAY the heavy hand of the past hangs over Western relations with most of the people of Southern Asia, the Middle East, and many portions of Africa. Psychologically speaking, the evils of colonialism have lived after it and much of its good has been interred with its bones. In dealing with these newly independent peoples statesmen of the West have not yet cast aside their traditional and ingrained attitudes of superiority and paternalism. For too long the leaders of the West have had contempt for the East because of its lack of technical progress, its differing religious beliefs, and the squalid poverty of its masses. All too frequently even the ablest colonial administrators have failed because they could not rid themselves of the corroding assumptions of racial, technical, and national superiority.

The Eastern peoples also bring into the modern world an unhappy legacy from the past. The spiritual refuge which they once found by denouncing the so-called "materialism" of the West now is no longer needed but it will not be discarded for a long time to come. In their struggles for political emancipation Eastern leaders found comfort and justification in forgetting the welfare features of colonial rule and in stressing policies of economic exploitation and social discrimination. So rigidly conditioned is this attitude that current Western policies and practices, such as technical assistance, can be denounced—to the tune of widespread popular approval—by Communists who charge that these are merely new manifestations of Western exploitation thinly disguised by Western hypocrisy.

The influence of this heritage of the past is sharpened by that abnormal sensitivity and belligerent assertiveness common to all newly independent peoples. If Americans become overly impatient with these attitudes—and we are an impatient people—we would do well to recall the history of American attitudes toward Europe 150 years ago.

These comments point to the rather obvious conclusion that the normal nation-to-nation, give-and-take relationships which exist today between countries such as the United States and Great Britain will be difficult to develop in Western relations with the new Asian powers. Many Asian leaders have a far better understanding of the West than Western leaders have of Asia. But the legacy of the past weighs on East and West alike and only time, expedited by intelligence, can improve the climate for our political relations.

It is this situation which the Soviet

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Union has undertaken to exploit for its own advantage. During their recent trip to India and Burma the Russian leaders repeatedly attempted to identify all the Western powers, including the United States, with colonialism and exploitation. The West was portrayed as being interested only in profits and callously indifferent to human suffering and mass aspirations for improved welfare. Comrade Khrushchev told the press, while in the Burmese Shan states, "In the past the peasants were bred to be impressed into service and were told that only people chosen by God could rule. Simple peasants could not rise to any such position. But now in our state any man or woman, provided he has received a certain education, can participate in the Government. . . . I am going to say that the English were sitting here on your necks and were robbing your people, and . . . it was done not for your benefit or raising your standard of living, but in order to bring their civilization into backward countries. . . . But we say differently. They were sitting in these countries to rob the last piece of bread from the people. . . . We Soviet people are glad you have thrown off colonial oppression. We are ready to do anything in our power to help you so that there is no return of colonialism. We could be working for you, creating new lives for yourselves and your children, to be free and to possess new industries. This is our ambition. . . . You are living by your own labor and so are we. We can help each other. You help us and we will help you."

To the peoples of Southern Asia the Soviet Union thus identifies itself as the benevolent leader of the Asian peoples against the West. Carefully omitting reference to any distinctions between socialism and Communism, the Soviet leaders place themselves in the position of the Big Brother who has emancipated himself earlier from capitalist exploitation, who has grown to great strength under the new and beneficent system and who seeks to help his Asian neighbors achieve the same progress. It is clever propaganda because it feeds upon the aftermath of the past and the mass aspirations of the present. It is well received because it is addressed to peoples already committed to socialism rather than to free enterprise.

Russian policy also is clever because it is designed to appeal to the aspirations of different groups in the populations. The simple appeal to Asian brotherhood, the promise of help to achieve a better life free from all the alleged shackles of the past, is good enough for the masses. And it does reach the masses. The Russians realize, as Western leaders apparently do not, that the only way to make effective contact with the unlettered masses is to go to them and to talk to them. Making many speeches each day to vast crowds, the Russian leaders spent a fortnight in India, traveled for thousands of miles, and preached everywhere the doctrine of neighborly assistance. The West has made no such effort to make direct contact with the Indian masses. All too often the West seems to have acted as if it believed that all Indians could read the London *Times* or *The New York Times*.

To lure the elite groups the Russians have a different bag of tricks. Top leaders are bombarded with friendliness and flattery. They are given lavish presents and I do not mean a Four-H Club pin. They receive promises of economic aid in those instances, as in the case of Burmese rice exports, where they are most urgently needed.

The intellectuals are equally the objects of subtle flattery. Groups are taken to Russia and China for extensive tours where they are treated as honored guests of the State. They are invited to make speeches, they are tendered lavish banquets, and they return impressed with the recognition which they have received. Lest they seem naive in their appreciation of what they saw, it must be remembered that they did not take a Western viewpoint with them when they entered the Communist paradise. Many things which would distress a Westerner would not affect an Indian scholar simply because his political and cultural heritage is so different.

Against this formidable onslaught the program of the West is far from successful. Economic and technical assistance is important and must be continued. But it is, at best, a clumsy instrument with which to achieve political results. It assumes that improvement in material well-being will cause people to reject Communist advances. It assumes that people will be willing to adopt desired political attitudes because of gratitude for favors given. Finally, it assumes that the slow-appearing political effects of economic improvement will have plenty of time in which to grow to healthy stature.

Actually, all these assumptions are questionable. There is no historical evidence to show that peoples ever have been politically influenced by gratitude. There is no guarantee that the degree of economic improvement which can be achieved in the forseeable future can be sufficient to frustrate the effects of Communist propaganda among the Indian masses. We must face the possibility that we could spend millions of dollars in these aid programs without the slightest political results. Since I have already said that I would not stop such aid, I must hasten to add that I believe we will find success only by coupling these programs with other types of activity designed to have more mass appeal.

ANOTHER Western difficulty, much exploited by the Soviet propagandists, is our failure as the Indians see it to take a clear-cut and definite stand on matters involving moral principle. Our

(*Continued on page* 69)

The Winners

THIS is the season for prizes in the world of literature and the arts. In recent weeks the following awards were made.

The 1956 Pultizer Prizes for works in the arts:

Fiction: **"Andersonville,"** by MacKinlay Kantor (World Publishing Co.).

History: **"The Age of Reform,"** by Richard Hofstadter (Knopf).

Biography: **"Benjamin Henry Latrobe,"** by Talbot F. Hamlin (Oxford University Press).

Poetry: **"Poems: North and South,"** by Elizabeth Bishop (Houghton, Mifflin).

Drama: **"The Diary of Anne Frank,"** by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett.

Music: **"Symphony No. 3,"** by Ernst Toch.

●

The Bancroft Prizes for distinguished writings in American history were awarded to:

"Henry Adams," by Elizabeth Stevenson (Macmillan).

"Last Full Measure: Lincoln the President," by J. G. Randall and Richard N. Current (Dodd, Mead).

●

The Mystery Writers of America Prizes for the best works in the various fields of mystery, suspense, and crime writing were awarded to:

Best Mystery of the Year: **"Beast in View,"** by Margaret Millar (Random House).

Best First Mystery: **"The Perfectionist,"** by Lane Kauffmann (Lippincott).

True Crime: **"Dead and Gone,"** by Manly Wade Wellman (University of North Carolina Press).

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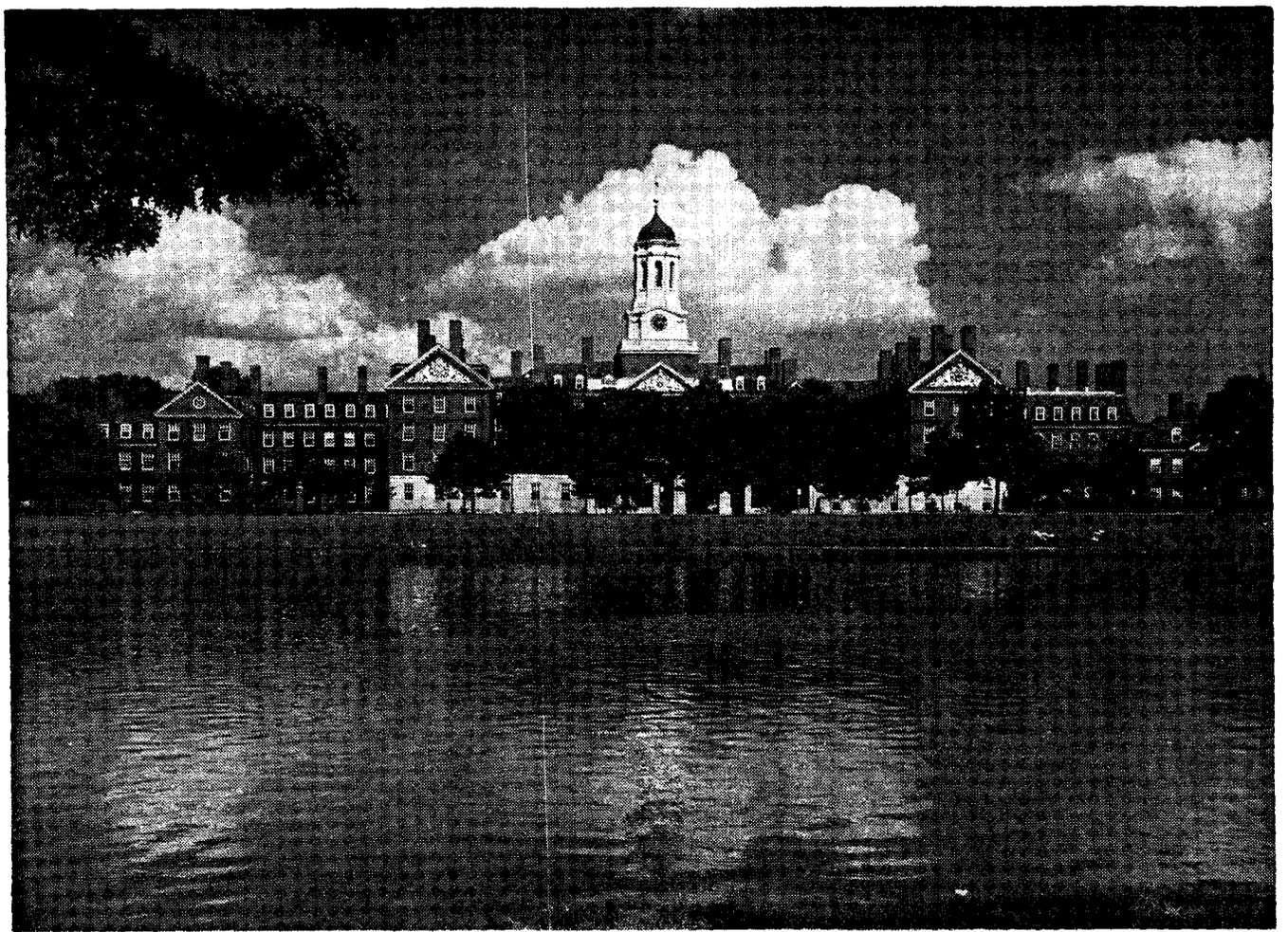

—*Harvard News Office.*

NEW IDEAS FROM THE CAMPUS | *University Press Survey*

- **WHY DID THE FOUNDING FATHERS FRAME THE CONSTITUTION?** To protect their property, as Charles A. Beard argued in a celebrated book? Not so, writes a young historian who has just reexamined the records. See page 33.

- **WHICH LIVING AMERICAN NOVELISTS DO THE FRENCH CRITICS ESTEEM—AND WHY?** A new monograph studies what happens to our literature when it makes the transatlantic migration. See page 28.

- **HOW IS THAT NEW PROFESSION, PUBLIC RELATIONS, AFFECTING OUR POLITICAL LIFE?** Three case histories of recent campaigns in a just-published book offer some arresting insights. See page 32.

- **WAS YALTA A SELL-OUT, A MISTAKE, OR A CREDITABLE PIECE OF DIPLOMACY?** Now the historians are turning in their verdicts, some of which are reported on page 25.

- **DID THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION REALLY REMAKE JAPAN?** Two political scientists give the facts about the New Japan in a useful book reviewed on page 26.

THE bright, serene scene shown above is Cambridge, Massachusetts's Charles River, backdropped by the colonial tower and red bricks of Harvard University's Dunster House. Not far from here, from May 23 to 25, representatives of the forty-one members of the Association of University Presses will be holding their annual convention. As a salute to the occasion *SR* devotes the bulk of this issue to articles about the presses and to reviews of their products.

It is *SR*'s conviction that many of the ideas of the intelligent American man in the street a generation hence are being developed on the campuses of colleges and universities today. (A somewhat dissenting view is set forth on page 36 of this issue.) In its University Press issues for 1953, 1954, and 1955 *SR* published surveys of some twenty fields of knowledge to suggest what these ideas were. Continuing the surveys less formally, the topics listed at the left indicate a few of the contributions to knowledge recently made by the presses and their authors. But as regular *SR* readers know well, these contributions flow steadily from the presses not just at convention time, but week in, week out.

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A Freshman Year in the Republic of the Mind

A SIGNIFICANT trend in the university press field in recent years has been the growing number of men who are coming to it after rich experience in trade-book publishing. At the present moment nine university presses are headed by former trade publishers, while perhaps that many again employ erstwhile trade publishers in positions below that of director. One of the most interesting of these emigres is William Sloane, who before he became director of the Rutgers University Press in 1955 had a notable career as a novelist (two books), as editor at Henry Holt, Funk & Wagnalls, and other houses, and as head of his own firm, William Sloane Associates. Mr. Sloane here writes of university publishing as it strikes a newcomer who knows other areas of the book world well.

By WILLIAM SLOANE

THIRTY College Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey, is about forty miles from the better-known numbers on Madison Avenue, New York City. A good many of my friends in the publishing business seem to feel that the actual distance is much greater, and cannot be measured in miles. A year or so ago when I left the City to go to Rutgers University Press their congratulations on the new post were tinged with a kind of wistfulness; by foregoing a New York-sized salary, they seemed to imply, I had lost nothing but money. I had gained quiet, leisure, the calm that goes with ivied walls and old tradition, and surcease from the ulcerous pressures of the life commercial.

Other congratulations came in from friends who had already taken the great step. Oddly enough, they did not dwell on ivy or on peace and quiet. They seemed to feel, though, that I had made an honest man of myself at long last by fleeing from the tyranny of trade to the republic of the mind. The smog of commerce and the uniform of the gray flannel suit were now behind me—before me the purer air of scholarship, research, and the unconfining academic slacks and old sports coats. At the same time, they thought, it might not be a bad idea to bring along a suitcase full of commercial know-how. There were, it seemed, a few problems which could stand solution. . . .

The events of the past year have not exactly sustained the prophecies of either group of friends. The academic life is neither peaceful nor quiet nor leisurely. The phone rings as often in New Brunswick as New York. Indeed, I am currently requisitioning from the University's Department of Buildings and Grounds two more telephones for the Press's offices. As for leisure, the University day commences at eight-thirty and ends when you can get away from your last appointment. And then the ivy. It is true that our most venerable and venerated Rutgers building is mantled with it, but on one wall the vines are poison ivy.

In the matter of honesty and integrity the case is not much more clear. In the old commercial days, even when I had nothing much else to call my own, I always thought there was at least my soul, and Mephistopheles never once appeared to offer me a good price for it. In the past I certainly published some books which were written *down* for the readership they were supposed to get. In the past year I have had to read a lot of stuff that has visibly been written up for precisely the same reason. And as for the smog-free atmosphere my friends predicted, the air of research and scholarship may be purer at the publishing level, but often enough it is also moving at Force 8 or higher on the Beaufort scale.

Many of the rewarding things about university press publishing seem to me to be the same as the real rewards of commercial publishing. At their best both serve the great end of communication between human beings. A really fine trade book from a commercial house is as much an act of adult education as anything the professional educators can hope to accomplish.

The belief, whether well-founded or not, that a book is a contribution to the whole culture of the human race is certainly common to both fields. In this area the score seems to me about equal. Art *is* long, and almost all scholarship is fleeting. In a surprisingly small number of years the most advanced and specialized research becomes ancient history in its field—with some exceptions, of course. The average university press book is not for the ages, and neither is the average trade book. But fiction, poetry, and first-flight history and biography have a way of lasting.

The exasperations are also parallel. Most of them center in manufacturing delays, sales problems, business snafus of one sort or another, or personnel difficulties. But there is one area where the university press editor, at least, has it worse than his Madison Avenue counterpart. This is the question of the communication itself or to be direct about it, the writing. And at the core of this problem is the professor.

THE percentage of professors who have mastered the intricate craft of writing is probably higher than that of men in any other profession. But it is still a small percentage, and of all professions university teaching demands the most writing by and large. The man who understands the craft is generally—though not invariably—published by a commercial house. His histories, his biographies, his fiction, the accounts of his explorations along the frontiers of knowledge are good reading. In consequence they sell, and there is no reason why they should not be published in the marts of trade, even if the research out of which they sprang has been university supported by grants and paid leaves of absence. Of course, if such a professional writer prefers a university press imprint—and there are cogent reasons why he very well may—that is another matter.

The commercial writer is continuously exposed to the sharpening and educative influences of public acceptance or rejection. He stands or falls by the extent to which he can attract and interest readers. The scholar in

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his writing is not shaped and tempered on this anvil. Instead he starts off his writing career with a doctoral thesis. Now, doctoral theses are valuable in many ways. Each one presumably adds to the barrier reef against the sea of ignorance. They discipline the men who write them to the standards of scholarship. Sometimes they determine the direction of future years of valuable research. They accomplish much good, but they do not make trained writers out of the men who produce them.

The thesis is not the only literarily deadening influence to which the scholar is exposed. As a teacher and lecturer he is assigned a captive audience. The undergraduates in his classes cannot choose but hear, and even a modicum of liveliness and interest in the presentation of his subject brings the lecturer an audience response far beyond its normal competitive merits. To add to all this, the academic scholar in many fields virtually has to publish to secure preferment. The result is another book, and another. Often and often these are not books aimed at the reader, but at a special aspect of the professor's own subject. In other words, he feels that he is writing for his peers in the field in which he works.

The result is a small-sale book. The professor's peers do not in general buy copies of it. Professors cannot afford to buy a lot of books anyhow. Instead the libraries of the colleges and universities where the subject is taught are asked to purchase one or more copies—often only one. The purchase is not made because of the quality of the writing of the work in question, but for the reference value of the book to researchers in the field.

Thus, there seems to me to be a built-in headache in the editorial processes of the university press. The editor's client is in general the reader. He tries, often through long and thankless hours, to reduce sentences of jargon to a simulacrum of the English language. "Perhaps," he says to himself, "if I can just clear this up a little here and there the book will have a few more readers." Many times, alas, it does not; once in a while it does. But the university press editor lacks one of the great arguments of the commercial editor, which is to say in effect: "My experience teaches me readers won't read this kind of thing. You'll have to redo it."

ANOTHER impression which I have formed in my freshman year as a university press publisher is that the entire process is frequently wasteful. For instance, many works of scholar-

(*Continued on page* 56)

A Seven-Year Look

EIGHT years ago the members of the Association of American University Presses, then numbering thirty-four in the United States and one in Canada, turned themselves inside out for a year-long survey financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and directed by Chester Kerr. The 120,000-word report that resulted was published in book form and in a condensed version in SR*'s University Press issue of the following year (*SR*, May 14, 1949). Last year the Association, now numbering forty-one presses, decided that certain facts and figures of the "Kerr Report" ought to be brought up to date and Mr. Kerr was again asked to do the job. His findings will be presented in pamphlet form to the Association at its annual convention next week. From these Mr. Kerr has made the selections published below. Kerr, who has been Secretary of the Yale University Press since 1949, came to university press publishing after trade publishing experience with Harcourt, Brace, the Atlantic Monthly Press, and Reynal & Hitchcock.*

By CHESTER KERR

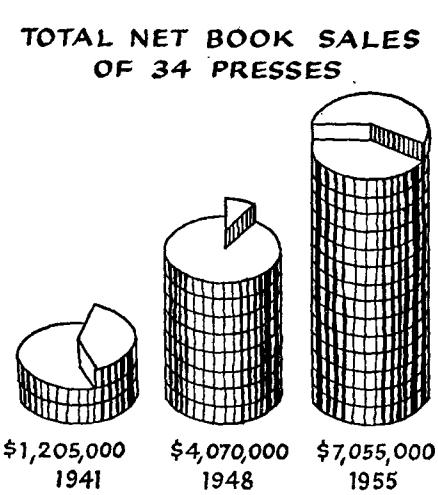
IN 1949 the news was: American university press publishing is here to stay. This wasn't exactly sensational because a number of presses had been around for quite a while—eighty, sixty, thirty years—and many of them had outgrown their beginnings as printing shops or service bureaus to become full-blown university publishing houses. Nevertheless, when the whole picture was assembled for the first time in "A Report on American University Presses," it was entirely clear that a new branch of American publishing, dedicated, on the whole, to serving American scholarship, had come of age.

In 1956 the news is: the American university press is consolidating its position and is well on the way to making the important contribution which Datus Smith, then director of the Princeton University Press, identified seven years ago as "closing the most dangerous gap in our national structure—the gap between knowledge potentially useful and knowledge put to work."

This is a subjective judgment, even a biased one, and it cannot be documented with statistics—except to say that one out of every twelve books published in the United States each year now bears a university press imprint and one of every seven books in print today carries such an imprint. But if numbers don't prop up the assertion, the catalogues of the forty-one members of the Association of American University Presses do. A day spent studying these lists would influence any panel of experts, as would the university press advertisements in the seasonal announcement numbers of the *Publishers' Weekly*—or a couple of hours spent reading this annual University Press Issue of *The Saturday Review*.

Not all, or even many, of these books will reach a wide audience. But they will reach the hands of other scholars, of key government officials, of educated laymen; they will take their places in the stacks of the nation's public and college libraries; and, perhaps, above all, some copies will reach the scholars and policy-makers of other nations. In short, they are likely to serve the purposes which justify their publication—and the role of their publishers.

"Our American university presses have no propaganda to push," said George Parmly Day, "but in their lists are to be found many works which if widely read and discussed would give to our democracy the



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broad knowledge necessary for understanding and intelligent decision." Mr. Day, himself a pioneer university publisher, made that statement in 1914. "One of the most farsighted things I ever said," he remarked the other day, "and I am happy to repeat it with renewed emphasis in 1956."

PERHAPS the most striking figure to come out of the compilation of 1955 university press statistics is the increase in their total sales income since 1948. Leaving out the sales of the six new presses which have joined the Association since the 1948 study and the sales of one older press undergoing reorganization, the total sales of thirty-four presses have increased by $2,985,000, since 1948, or a fat 73 per cent—and have jumped by $5,850,000, or 485 per cent, from their sales seven years before that. Part of this increase can be accounted for by the increase in the number of titles published by the group, which rose by 148, or 20 per cent, from 1948 to 1955; part of it, in particular the large leap upward from 1941, is due to increased retail prices made necessary by increased costs. However, the fact remains that *in terms of dollars* the income from the sales of university press books has risen markedly in the past seven years.

Yet apparently this increase in sales was not sufficient to meet the increases in expenses; this may be seen in other figures which indicate that whereas in 1948 total net book sales for twenty-two leading presses accounted for 84.1 per cent of all income, in 1955 sales income only amounted to 70.7 per cent. If university presses raised the retail prices of their books during the past few years, it seemed clear that they did not raise them enough to maintain the ratio of sales income shown in 1948—which is good news for the consumer but serious news for the sources of subsidy.

University presses, it must always be recalled, are non-profit publishing ventures, and with one or two exceptions the problem facing their managements is how to bridge the gap between income and expense. Subsidies are the answer, and always will be for any press which concentrates on publishing the primary results of scholarship. In 1948 subventions accounted for 9 per cent of all income for these twenty-two presses; in 1955 this figure had risen to 23 per cent. Income from other sources remained pretty constant at 7 per cent.

As for expense, a comparison between the two periods under study shows that the presses in question had to spend more in 1955 for manufacturing, about the same for editorial costs, slightly more for shipping and general administrative costs, slightly less for selling (possibly due to increased efficiency in their methods)—and paid out less, in terms of percentage, in royalties. Some 30 per cent of the titles published by all members of the Association in 1955 were royalty-free, meaning, it may be fairly surmised, that despite the absence of the profit motive on the part of the publishers these books cost so much to print and to market in the small editions which characterize scholarly publishing that the authors had to be content with seeing them in print. This fact should not be allowed to give added currency to the too-often-held belief among scholars that university presses pay no royalties. They share the income from their sales with the author whenever they can reasonably afford to do so and by dint of increasingly competent management they have held the break-even point on many titles down to what most trade publishers would consider is a remarkably low figure. In many instances the author's contract provides for payment of royalties after costs have been recovered—and whenever the sales prospects justify it they are paid the going rate from the sale of the first copy.

So many universities established presses in the Twenties and Thirties that someone said it had become almost as important to the prestige of a university to have a press as to have a football team. However, nobody thought to bridge the gap between the gate receipts of these twin adjuncts of American education until 1952, when Southern Methodist decided to take $100,000 from its athletic department (at the rate of $10,000 a year until 1962) to help subsidize its growing university press.

In 1954, observing the time-honored custom of presenting Rose Bowl officials with appropriate gifts from the visiting team (Wisconsin had given packages of cheese the previous January), Michigan State presented, believe it or not, copies of a scholarly book published by its press.

One encouraging fact turned up by the study is that in 1955 the directors of the presses under study were giving all, or almost all, of their time to their press jobs. In 1948 only 22 out of 35 could report that they had no other official duties, whether teaching or administrative.

It now appears to be well recognized among university administrations that a press can only be effectively directed if its responsible head has no other burdensome outside tasks. The Association of American University Presses can take some credit for this new view, judging from the fact that it will no longer admit a press to new membership, or allow a member press to retain its status in the group, unless this condition of full-time direction is met. Despite this and other stringent new rules for admission, the Association has accepted six young presses as members since 1948.

The new rules were devised not with any notion of restricting membership in the Association but were carefully and purposely designed to strengthen the standards of American scholarly publishing by insistence on quality, quantity, stability, and responsibility. For a press to become a member of the Association it and its parent institution must satisfy the group that its publications are "scholarly in character"; that it has a full-time director and staff; that its books and/or journals are published at the rate of at least ten every two years; that "the funds available to the press from the sponsoring university or college, or from other sources, appear adequate to support its publishing program and offer promise of permanency and success"; and that the responsible authorities at its parent institution "have committed their institution to a permanent, not a temporary, publishing program." These requirements have been met satisfactorily in recent years by presses at the Universities of Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Notre Dame, and Texas, and at Michigan State College.

"Scholarship," Stanley Morison, the distinguished English typographic historian, said last year, "is the medium by which the present confronts itself with the past. It was conceived in the late fourteenth century as a literary amenity. The invention of printing changed this amenity into a cult, and the press truly may be said to have invented scholarship. Without the press there can be no established text for a scholar to quote from. As certainly as printing made scholarship, scholarship made the university press."

Of the 940 books published in 1955

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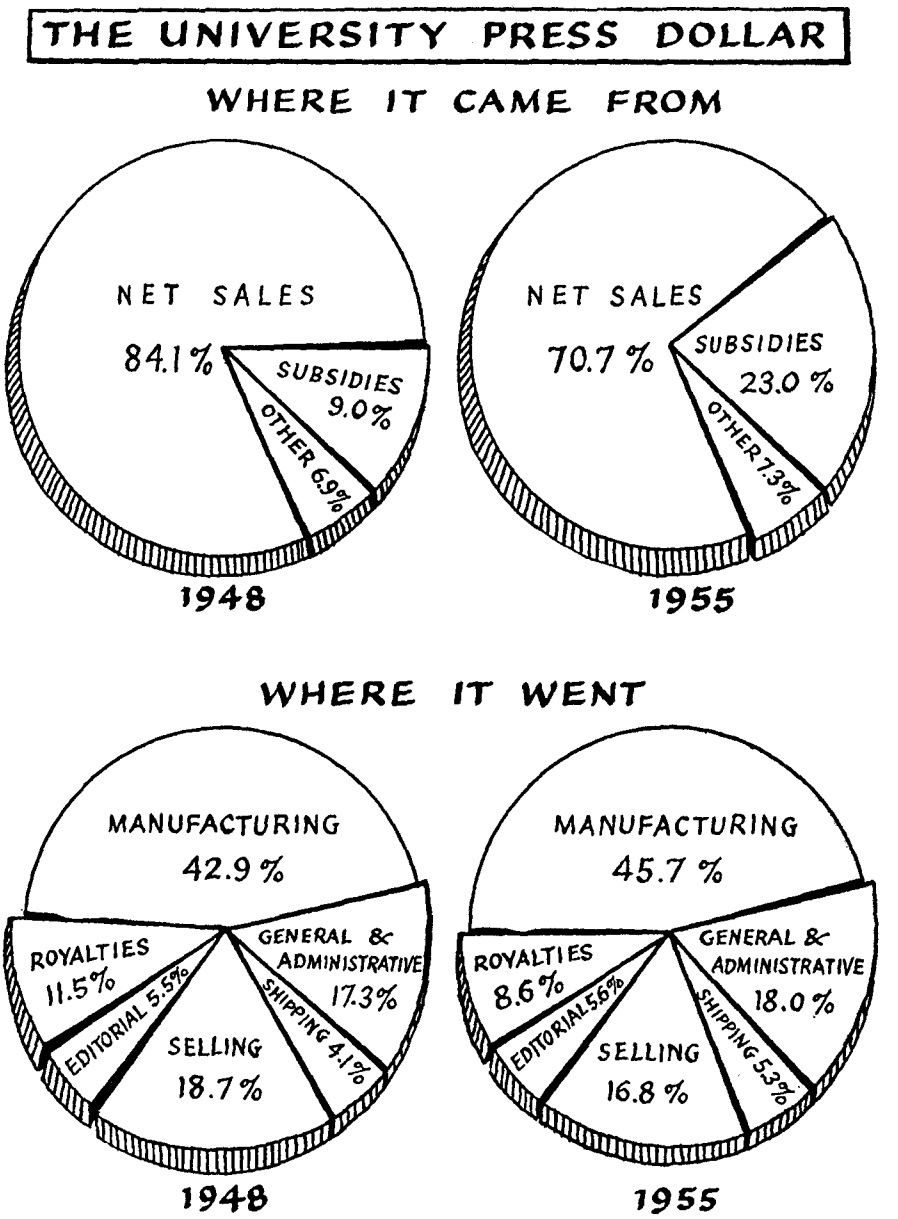
by forty American presses some 734 titles, or almost 78 per cent, were classified by them as in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences, almost equally divided between the two. Only 142 titles, or 15 per cent, were listed in the biological and physical sciences. The latter figure compares pretty evenly with 14 per cent given in the 1948 study, but the percentage in humanities and social sciences has risen noticeably from the 70 per cent cited seven years ago.

Only fifty-two titles in 1955, or 5.5 per cent of the total, were classified as textbooks, either college or elementary and secondary, as compared with eighty titles, or 11 per cent, in 1948. And a mere twenty-one books, or 2.2 per cent, were identified as fiction, verse, or drama, as compared with twenty-three titles, or 3.2 per cent, in 1948.

SEVERAL conclusions may be drawn from these figures. It seems obvious that university presses continue *not* to publish the bulk of American scientific scholarship, at least not in book form; this task is still reserved for scholarly journals, because of the nature of the material, and the commercial houses, by reason of their superior experience and abilities. It seems also obvious that university presses in America continue largely to leave textbook publishing to their brethren in commerce and that they still regard fiction, verse, and drama as being outside their main spheres of interest except in the case of regional materials.

The forty presses consulted were also asked to identify the number of titles published in 1955 which came from authors attached to their own institutions. The total given was 359, or 38 per cent of the total published, as compared with 433, or almost 60 per cent of the total number of titles published by the thirty-five presses reporting in 1948. Assuming that the drop cannot be entirely explained by an increase in productivity among authors whose institutions have no presses, this raises the interesting question of why the manuscripts of so many scholars tend to migrate. Harvey Breit asked this very question in his *New York Times* column in 1953—and then went on to provide an answer that is possibly as good as any. "Maybe university publishing would be a lot simpler," he wrote, "if all the professors who are writing books just walked over to their own press, put their feet on the editor's desk, and said, 'Here she is, George. When can we get 'er out?' On the other hand, maybe the results wouldn't be as good. Maybe professors, like prophets, are at their best when honored elsewhere." It seems to be a fact that an increasing number of them *are* honored elsewhere—which may explain the increase in subsidies received by presses from institutions other than their own.



The remaining results of the 1955 survey are chiefly of interest to those who operate presses or are concerned from the point of view of university administration:

• The majority of the 940 titles put out in 1955 were printed by commercial printers, as was true in 1948; there was a slight increase in the number of books printed at university plants other than those under the control of the presses themselves (eleven presses still maintain their own plants) and a slight increase in the percentage of titles imported.

• An even larger majority of these 940 titles was printed by the traditional letter-press method; there was a small increase in the number done by photo offset but nothing to justify the beliefs expressed frequently seven years ago that this alternative method held promise of considerable economies for university presses.

• Despite the increase in paperbound "quality" publishing in recent years, only 27 per cent of the 1955 university press titles were put out in paper bindings—which was the same percentage recorded in 1948; however, there was a perceptible increase in the number of titles let out to commercial houses for reprint in paperbound editions, while at least three presses—California, Chicago, and Cornell—were launching their own paperbound reprint series.

• The university presses have long scored repeatedly in the annual Fifty Books Show of the American Institute of Graphic Arts—their books averaged 13 per cent of the Show for the ten

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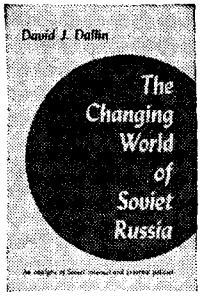

SR's Book of the Week:

"THE CHANGING WORLD OF SOVIET RUSSIA"

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE, *author of "Three Who Made a Revolution" and other books on Soviet Russia.*

IN 1944, while Americans were under the spell of the "Grand Alliance" illusions, David J. Dallin published a book called "The Real Soviet Russia." It was the best sociological analysis of the class structure of the New Russia that had thus far been published, and has remained the best—until Mr. Dallin himself dethroned it this past month by publishing "The Changing World of Soviet Russia" (Yale University Press, $5). He modestly offers the new book as a "revision," but it is actually a complete rewriting and rethinking of every section of the earlier volume. It is structural analysis examined in the light of history—a cross-sectional study of Soviet society as it is, but with a continuous awareness of what it has evolved out of and a continuous attempt to suggest what it is likely to evolve into.

At the outset Mr. Dallin treats the revolutions of 1917 briefly and with sympathy as noble dreams of equality and freedom out of which were germinated perpetual terror, monopoly of economic and political power, a new inequality, and a new class structure. It is this new class structure that is the major concern of his book. Two chapters deal with the new upper classes—their composition and their fantastic increase in numbers, power, hierarchical structure, and status; one chapter each is devoted to the working class and the peasantry; and one chapter deals with the so often overlooked new lowest class, the rightless, forced-labor section of the "proletariat."

Then Mr. Dallin turns to the "superstructure" of the Soviet system: the rigid framework within the limits of which Communism has evolved; the "deviations" of Trotskyism and Titoism; the nature of the Communist Party; the Army; the Secret Police; the Church and religious policy. A third section deals with the major problems of Soviet foreign policy. Finally, there is a "conclusion" which rather inadequately summarizes the book as a whole and attempts a prognosis of the future course of Soviet development.

Elsewhere, in a book written jointly with Boris Nikolaevsky, Mr. Dallin did ground-breaking work on the scope and conditions of forced labor in the Soviet paradise. In his new volume he summarizes both that work and all the knowledge made available since in a single chapter of forty-one pages which constitutes the best short survey of the slave-labor system that has so far been done. He is less skilful in condensing his knowledge of the Soviet secret police into a disappointingly brief chapter dealing with policy and Army. His chapter on the working class is notable chiefly for its analysis of why the "proletariat" has so little use for the "party of the proletariat" and forms so small a part of it. His chapter on the peasantry makes its most striking point when it demonstrates that the new State serf has to spend more compulsory workdays on working for the overlord State than the old serf ever did for landlord or czar. The chapter on religion is particularly good in its survey of the political reasons for each zigzag in State-Church relationships and the constantly growing politicalization of the Church by the State. But it is the new "upper classes," the government employes and intelligentsia, the Party ranks and the Party bosses, that attract the author's greatest attention and elicit the greatest amount of original analysis.

IF WE bear in mind that czarist Russia on the eve of its fall was so highly "statized" that the Government was the largest banker, railway and industry owner, and landowner in Russia, and in the world, then Mr. Dallin's analysis of the growth of the number of Government employes (exclusive of the Army) from a round million in 1917 to over 10,000,000 in 1940 becomes staggering. It has continued mushrooming since. It is more numerous and grows faster than the industrial working class in this "workers republic," and it grows while the peasantry shrinks. It makes up now, according to Mr. Dallin's calculations, well over 15 per cent of the population, and its specific gravity in the determination of policy is much higher than its numbers. Though the Party bosses have warred on it incessantly

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THE AUTHOR: While a student at Czarist Russia's University of Petersburg in 1909 David J. Dallin was hustled off to jail for carrying a package containing political leaflets. "I must admit the package was a bit too big for the police to ignore," Mr. Dallin chuckled in reminiscing about it the other day. The experience only made him intensify his studies and carry around even larger packages, with the result that today he has a sizable reputation west of the Iron Curtain as—in the words of Sidney Harcave—a "well-trained, careful, and hostile student of the Soviet."

After arrest by the Czar's police Dallin spent an exile in Berlin, continuing his studies at the university there. In 1917, after the Revolution, he returned to Russia and, under an election system whereby industrial workers voted in units, was sent to the Moscow Soviet assembly as an anti-Communist delegate. Four years later opposition had again become such a dangerous business that Dallin again left Russia—this time for good. Of the twenty years which followed Mr. Dallin sadly observes, "They were bitter and hard years for a political exile, but I soaked up information and experience in Germany, Poland, and France which proved valuable for my books later." On reaching the United States in 1940 he used acquaintance with Russian affairs to strike up a happy partnership with the Yale University Press that resulted in nearly a book a year for the next decade. Of late he has slowed down a bit, but his dawn-to-night work schedule in his New York apartment and physical spryness belie his sixty-seven years. Mr. Dallin believes that his heavily-documented "Forced Labor in Soviet Russia" is his most successful book to date because it has been translated into more than twenty languages, yet he is equally gratified with the stature "The Real Russia" has achieved as a reference work. For his tenth and next "package" Dallin is working on a study of Soviet foreign policies after Stalin's death and plans to go to Europe and the Far East shortly to hunt for material.

—SIEGFRIED MANDEL.

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in cat-and-mouse fashion, it still makes up the overwhelming majority of the Party membership and consumes more than one-third of the total income of Soviet society. Every act of increase of the powers and of the economic and cultural and political activities of the omnipotent State compels it to increase the numbers of this class. The elephantiasis and supercentralization of Soviet industry and trade work unceasingly to lower the ratio of industrial workers to bureaucrats and administrators.

Indeed, Mr. Dallin throws a fresh and somewhat reassuring light on the perturbing question of Soviet superiority in turning out new technicians when he cites from *Problemy Ekonomiki* a comparison between two average electric stations, producing identical amounts of electricity, one in Perth Amboy, N. J., the other in Kemerovo, USSR. The Perth Amboy station employs fifty-one persons of which seventeen are office workers; the Kemerovo station employs 480 persons, of whom ninety-one are office workers. Kilowatt for kilowatt it takes eleven men in Kemerovo to produce what is produced by 13/10 men in the United States! Similarly, a coal mine in Russia employs eleven times as many technicians and overseers as does a comparable mine in Pittsburgh.

It is this class, Mr. Dallin claims, that will eventually determine the future of the Soviet Union. "Unique in history," this class is still growing in numbers and in specific weight, still immature and unformed in consciousness, totally lacking in an organization of its own. But silently, obdurately, albeit cautiously, more by passive inertia than by dynamism, it "poisons the Party," shows its weariness of perpetual fever heat and perpetual strife, pushes for a normal life, slows up the unending revolution from above and the permanent purge, exerts a silent pressure for the curtailing of the grandiose, dangerous, and taxing dreams of expansion. In its heart it is against military adventures and for peace; against the "priority of heavy industry," which means the incubus of superarmament, and for more consumers' goods; against arbitrary lawless autocracy and for a new reign of law. Since it makes up the bulk of the Party and the entire State apparatus, and since it is the most potent class in the new society, some day, Mr. Dallin expects, it will overwhelm the present party bosses, or their successors, and make its will prevail.

UNDERLYING Mr. Dallin's prognosis are some unexamined assumptions on the "inevitable laws of history" and on the basic anatomy of revolution. Two of these assumptions curiously contradict each other. On the one hand, Mr. Dallin assumes that the Bolshevik overthrow of democracy and minority seizure of power, with its determination that the State should own everything and monopolize all political power, was a kind of original sin, after which all else is predestination. "Trotsky, or any other," would have had to indulge in the same purges, forced collectivization and super-industrialization, and even wartime conduct, as Stalin. In the case of the Trotsky opposition this was largely true, since Stalin "stole" its program of forced industrialization at the expense of the peasant. But what if the Bukharin opposition had prevailed with its program of foreign loans, "balanced" planning, its concern for consumers' goods and for the peasantry? Mr. Dallin simply ignores this alternative program, thus coming to the "historiographical" conclusion that the personality of the ruler is not decisive and that there are no further real choices once a wrong turn has been taken.

On the other hand, Mr. Dallin is certain that all "great revolutions," the Russian included, must eventually follow the trajectory of the French Revolution: that new classes will be elevated and eventually "mature" and have their way. No purges, he writes, no iron curtains or thought control, no perpetual planning for fresh revolution from above, can "stop the process of natural growth and maturing of a people . . . can abolish the laws of nature or those of history."

But there is another school of sociologists and historians which raises a question Mr. Dallin never considers: whether totalitarianism may not be a historically new structure, exhibiting developmental laws and a dynamics of its own? And whether there may not be in it, as there was in Oriental society and in semi-Oriental czarist despotism, built-in staying powers which tend to make it—unless disturbed by upheaval or defeat—capable of enduring for centuries and evolving within a framework of its own, according to its own dynamics.

The empirical evidence adduced by Mr. Dallin in a chapter which he himself entitles "The So-Called Evolution of Communism" tends to show that—at least so far—Communism and Soviet society have been changing within such a rigid framework of unchanging underlying principles, and that all the zigs and zags of the Party line have but served to fortify the basic totalitarian structure.

—Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times.

"Now—There Was Yalta. . . ."

Pivotal Conference

"The Meaning of Yalta: Big Three Diplomacy and the New Balance of Power," edited by John L. Snell *(Louisiana State University Press. 239 pp. $3.75), is an analysis of what happened at the much-discussed conference by four trained historians. Professor Walter Johnson of the University of Chicago, who reviews it here, edited Edward J. Stettinius's "Roosevelt and the Russians: The Yalta Conference."*

By Walter Johnson

SINCE 1945 Yalta to many Americans has become *the* symbol of evil in world politics. Those who ardently seek scapegoats on whom to blame the ills of the world or who cherish the idea that history is a conspiracy by sinister men have grasped Yalta to their breasts as their very own. They have solaced themselves with the intensity of their own emotions. And they have spread much confusion in the land.

In 1948 former Ambassador William C. Bullitt charged in *Life* that President Roosevelt was a dying man at Yalta so unable to reason that he conceded whatever Stalin demanded. Westbrook Pegler the same year asserted that Roosevelt betrayed Christianity and democracy at Yalta. A year later "Asia-First" Republicans seized upon Yalta and Chiang Kai-shek and made them an integral but unenlightened aspect of the American political discourse. And when the Department of State published the "Yalta Papers" in 1955 *Time* captioned its story with "The Peace Was

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Lost by Ignoring Justice and the Facts of Life."

TO PIERCE the emotional Yalta curtain is no easy task. But in "The Meaning of Yalta" four trained historians—John L. Snell, Charles F. Delzell, George F. Lensen, and Forrest C. Pogue—each an expert on the four major questions discussed at Yalta—have acquitted themselves well. They have studied the voluminous records and memoirs now available with admirable clarity, precision, judgment, and wisdom.

On the question of Germany at Yalta, Snell points out that Roosevelt and Churchill were far more moderate than Stalin and refused to accept the more extreme demands of the Soviet Union. Delzell, in discussing Poland and Central Eastern Europe, after reminding us that Russian troops occupied most of the nations in this region, makes the sound point that it was not a question of what Roosevelt and Churchill would allow Stalin "to do but what they could persuade him to accept." Lensen, in writing about the Far Eastern Agreement, stresses that the insistent advice of American military leaders, including General MacArthur, was that Russian entrance in the Japanese war was necessary to shorten the conflict and prevent from 500,000 to one million American casualties. Pogue analyzes the formation of the United Nations and feels that the compromises necessary to win Russian and British support for the U.N. were minor compared to the contributions of the U.N. since 1945.

In the concluding essay, Professor Pogue insists that Russian violations of many of the Yalta agreements have led to a distorted view of the Conference itself. The Conference, he adds, was no sellout and no betrayal. It is true, as he states, that Roosevelt overestimated the possibilities of cooperation with the Soviet Union and underestimated Soviet economic and military power after the war. He is also properly critical of the concession of the Kurile Islands and Southern Sakhalin to Russia. But he and the other authors all stress that by the time of Yalta a new power situation had evolved. The Soviet Union had replaced Germany on the European continent as the dominant power. Britain, seriously weakened by the war, was in no position to redress the power balance as she had done for two centuries. At the same time, "the people of the United States viewed their exertions in Europe as temporary and hoped for their early termination; they were in no state of psychological readiness to take up Britain's traditional role." The approaching defeat of Japan, too, meant a power vacuum in the Far East. Pogue concludes that "thus concessions at Yalta inevitably reflected the powerful position of the Soviet Union in Europe and its potential power in the Far East. Personal diplomacy at Yalta came to grips with the basic realities of a new balance of power in the world at large, and the freedom of action of the individual statesman was greatly restricted by these impersonal forces. Therein lies the overriding fact about the Conference; without its comprehension the meaning of Yalta is sure to be missed."

With admirable brevity, and the essential details, the authors of "The Meaning of Yalta" have presented us with an important study of a widely misunderstood diplomatic conference. Their bibliographic essay should prove most useful to those who wish to pursue further the literature about Yalta. We need, however, still another book about Yalta. Not one on the Conference itself but one that describes how and why the Yalta Myth grew and flourished after February 1945.

WHY UTOPIANS FIGHT: The Utopians of Thomas More's "Utopia" detest war and particularly repudiate the notion that there is anything noble about fighting. Yet they keep themselves in a state of constant preparedness and will fight what they consider just wars. Of these More lists five:

1. Wars to defend their territory. If they believe an enemy is mounting an attack against them the Utopians do not meekly await the onset but "at once attack him in strength outside their own territory."
2. Wars in defense of their friends if an enemy invades their territory.
3. Wars to avenge injury to their friends; if consulted the Utopians will fight "against the aggressor."
4. Wars to help "some of their neighbors gain freedom from tyrants."
5. Wars for what the Utopians count as "a very just cause of war," namely to conquer territory which others hold idle and uncultivated "while the Utopians have more people than their land can support."

—From "The Anglo-American Tradition in Foreign Affairs," edited by Arnold Wolfers and Laurence W. Martin (Yale University Press).

Nippon Today

"The New Japan: Government and Politics," by Harold S. Quigley and John E. Turner *(University of Minnesota Press. 456 pp. $5), is a study of conditions during and since the Occupation. Kenneth Scott Latourette, our reviewer, is Sterling Professor of Missions and Oriental History, Emeritus, at Yale University and author of "A History of Japan."*

By Kenneth Scott Latourette

HOW lasting has been the effect of the changes wrought by the Allied Occupation (SCAP) on the Government of Japan? What modifications have been made since Japan was released from the direction of foreign conquerors? Did democracy as Americans understand that much-abused word gain effective rootage under the hothouse methods of SCAP and has it grown or wilted after their withdrawal? These are important questions not only for Japan but for all of East Asia and for a country which, as does the United States, continues to have a large stake in that region.

In a handsome volume called "The New Japan: Government and Politics" we now have a sober, factual descriptive appraisal by experts. The senior author, Harold S. Quigley, has long been valued as a specialist on Far Eastern politics and notably on the Government of Japan. He had firsthand experience in Japan as an adviser to MacArthur. He and John E. Turner, a younger colleague in political science, have collaborated to produce a study which commands respect for its painstaking mastery of the pertinent information and its restrained judgments.

In general the authors' conclusion is that what has occurred in the Japanese Government since World War II has not been revolution but the speeding up of an evolution which was already in progress. The feudal-militaristic Japan inherited from a long past was already threatened when it was temporarily given a new and tragic lease on life by the events of the 1930s and early 1940s. But it is as yet too early to discern exactly what the new Japan will be. As is fitting, there is a preliminary survey of the traditions of the pre-Perry days and of developments after Perry and during the stress of World War II.

There follows a prolonged description of the Constitution which was imposed on prostrate Japan in the

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face of the Potsdam Declaration and Secretary of State Byrnes's assurance that "the ultimate form of government in Japan shall . . . be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people." The document drafted by MacArthur and his staff was, to be sure, submitted to the Japanese Diet. A detailed summary is given of the debates and criticism which it evoked and of the amendments either proposed and not adopted or incorporated in the final draft. The authors are inclined to the view that it would have been better to have allowed the Meiji Constitution of 1889 to stand, for it was of such a character that under it a democratic evolution could have been achieved. The main objectives of the Occupation could thus have been attained and the embarrassments introduced by the new document would have been avoided.

There is an extended account of the political parties which are of major importance in the present Government. The authors point out that they are a nineteenth- and twentieth-century innovation, inspired by Western example, and that as such they still have very great weaknesses. They center too much around individual leaders and are hampered by internal cliques. The authors also question whether the great masses of the Japanese have that sense of the obligations of citizens which are essential to the successful operation of a democracy. Yet they note that in the elections since the Occupation the temper of the majority has been conservative and that in the voting the Communists have been a minority and among many thoughtful Japanese are quite discredited. In the courts the Occupation introduced the idea of the primacy of law and of the right of the judiciary to declare any law unconstitutional—a direct contradiction of the inherited Confucian tradition. Yet the high quality of the prewar judiciary gives ground for hope the new system will work.

Here is a book which only the more thoughtful student will read in detail. He will find it an invaluable mine of information. However, it is so constructed that the more casual reader can page through it and obtain a measured, informed picture of the present-day post-Occupation Government of Japan.

—*Wide World.*

A German panzer unit—"the authentic smell, the clang of metal, the agony of men."

Mars's Iron Fist

"Panzer Battles: A Study of the Employment of Armor in the Second World War," by Major General F. W. von Mellenthin *(translated by H. Betzler. University of Oklahoma Press. 383 pp. $5), is an illuminating analysis of modern battle practices by a typical German career officer. Brig. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, who reviews it here, was chief historian of the European theatre in World War II.*

By S. L. A. Marshall

IN "Panzer Battles: A Study of the Employment of Armor in the Second World War" Major General F. W. von Mellenthin has written the kind of classic book on war, vast in scope, keen in its technical appraisals, respectful of history, and warm in its personal revelation, which should make other military authors doff their hats and respectfully bow.

This is, for many reasons, a unique performance, no less scholarly than soldierly. The University of Oklahoma Press has done it justice by publishing a good-looking, solid-feeling volume, superbly illustrated, thoughtfully edited, and with a not-less-than-inspired translation. H. Betzler is an artist at dressing an old idea in new words. He speaks of the "relics" of a shattered division and of "teething" trouble with new weapons. How much more expressive than "survivors" and "bugs"!

There is one flaw: the title and subtitle convey such a limited idea of the values and flavor of this writing that only tacticians and tank cranks are likely to be drawn by it. That would be a pity, even though the fanatics, getting their teeth into this matter, eat to satiety. Mellenthin was in himself a small road show. He should have won an Oscar for "best supporting role" in every theatre where armor's stars shone—Poland, the West,, the desert, Russia, the West again. His own journeyings link Stalingrad with Alamein and Mount Olympus with the Ardennes.

No other moving picture in war is more difficult to focus clearly in true dimension than a great tank battle. Mellenthin is a master at it; no one excels him either at description or analysis. He knows tactics and his strategic appreciation is profound. There are many operational studies here that are solid meat for the armored schools, such as the linking of the small tank fight at the Askay River with the sealing of the German fate at Stalingrad and the narratives of the great tank battles at Kursk and El Gazala.

Mellenthin is a grand technician and a better reporter. He writes with fire. His asides on staff-and-command interpersonal relationships are refreshing in their instructiveness and anecdotal candor. His writing on battle has the authentic smell, the smoke and dust, the clang of metal, the agony of men in pain and terror. If such praise sounds fulsome, it still covers the lesser part of what he offers.

To his work he brings a significant

(*Continued on page* 52)

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Ourselves through Gallic Eyes

"Transatlantic Migration: The Contemporary American Novel in France," by Thelma M. Smith and Ward L. Miner *(Duke University Press. 264 pp. $4.50), provides us a chance to see ourselves as another very discerning, logical people sees us. Our reviewer is Professor Otis Fellows of Columbia's French department.*

By Otis Fellows

THE French are a people of intelligence, and they are particularly given to intellectualizing—though the two traits do not necessarily go hand in hand. They are, moreover, prone to seek out evidence of intelligence wherever possible, and often seem to derive their greatest satisfaction in finding its expression where it might be least expected. In France of the Thirties it was a commonplace to hear that America's only significant contributions to modern European culture were Chaplin or Disney films and *le jazz hot*. Here at least were original expressions of cultivated artistic intelligence from young America and upon which a Frenchman could intellectualize with infinite variety and to his heart's content.

But this was also a time when America, to the surprise and delight of the French, was beginning to demonstrate that it had an even greater contribution to make. Between 1929 and 1939 the outstanding literary development in France was the discovery of the contemporary American novel especially as exemplified by those the French continue to call *les cinq grands:* Dos Passos, Hemingway, Faulkner, Caldwell, and Steinbeck. At war's end, after having been cut off from the West during the years of occupation, French intellectuals and general readers alike were only too eager again to focus their attention on the American fictional scene. Interest in Faulkner and company, as well as lesser-known writers from across the Atlantic, soon reached incredible heights as the presses poured out translation after translation, each to be analyzed and evaluated, praised or censured in an ever-mounting tide of critical appreciation. Nor has there been any marked abatement in this interest as the present reviewer was recently able to ascertain at first hand. The French are still arguing with feverish ingenuity among themselves over the significance of Faulkner and Hemingway, and discussions in Paris and the provinces are as heated on the latest American novel as during the winter of 1944-1945. It is like old times; the only new note is a general bewilderment over the current American concept of world affairs, and upon this no amount of Gallic literary discernment could cast the slightest light.

IN PREPARING a study on the impact of the contemporary American novel upon the French mind Thelma M. Smith and Ward L. Miner, authors of "Transatlantic Migration," embarked on a difficult and ambitious venture. Courageous, alert, enterprising, they deserve every credit for succeeding so well. True, there are occasional repetitions, some omissions, and a few errors, though minor in nature. The fact remains that these two scholars, confronted by hundreds of thousands of words representing French critical reaction, chose their examples remarkably well. The charge may be leveled against the book that little attempt has been made to distinguish between the reputable critic and the penny-a-liner, but the approach here used has its advantages. The reader is not only able to let his thoughts play over the material offered and draw his own conclusions, but he derives an authentic, overall picture of the French mind at work as it solves what it conceives to be the paradox of an immature, overly optimistic people, dominated by materialism, nevertheless producing works of esthetic greatness.

These works in French eyes are almost exclusively the novels of "the big five" and others of the same tradition, all advancing new techniques of plot and character presentation where violence and revolt, pessimism and despair unfold to depict the inner tragedy of man. "It is easy for an American reader to say that the French have distorted the picture of the American novel in their process of selection," the authors of the present volume tell us. But, they add, this very process of selection, plus the traditional French logicality and the perspective of three thousand miles of ocean, makes for certain insights. In consequence "we must not ignore what the French have said and thought of us."

The point has important implications, for this inquiry moves out beyond the bounds of a specialized study in literary history. At times it reveals how wide a gap still exists between French understanding of America and American understanding of France, and what some of the reasons are for this mutual misapprehension. But it also suggests each country has contributions to make of no small consequence for the other. These issues, handled with understanding in the present book, are ones which both nations too often forget.

THE LITERARY LIFE IN PARIS: About a week before Christmas 1952 we were at the annual book sale of the Paris PEN Club held in the Hôtel Rothschild, one of those beautiful eighteenth-century *hôtels* seemingly numberless in Paris. The sale, for charity, occupied three enormous rooms. Along the walls were tables where were seated some fifty or sixty of the best-known writers of France. Above each writer's head was a placard with his name. On the tables were copies of his books to be autographed for the buyers. What caught our attention was the contrast. We in the United States have the custom of individual authors signing copies of their books in bookstores, but never have we gotten together most of our well-known writers in one room to have them autograph their books. At great expense and trouble it could be done, of course, but we were intrigued by the relative ease with which it was done in Paris. The recent winners of the four leading literary prizes were there. So was François Mauriac, fresh from receiving the Nobel Prize, and so were such people as Jules Romains and André Maurois. And there are several of these sales each year, particularly in the pre-Christmas season.

—From "Transatlantic Migration," by Thelma M. Smith and Ward L. Miner (Duke University Press).

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New Critics on Verse...

"The New Apologists for Poetry," by Murray Krieger *(University of Minnesota Press. 225 pp. $4), is an exploration of contemporary American poetics that uses the New Critics as a point of departure. It is reviewed here by Wallace Fowlie of Bennington College, author of "The Age of Surrealism" and other books.*

By Wallace Fowlie

MURRAY KRIEGER had originally planned to write an extended essay on contemporary American poetics, but the subject as he explored it grew into the elaborate and complex dimensions of his new book.

Such a subject demands, for a treatment which would approach some degree of understanding and completeness, three kinds of writers at least: a literary historian, a theorist of literature, and an esthetician. Professor Krieger fulfils successively, and at times concurrently, all three functions. He is fully aware of the excessive demands which such a book makes on him, and he maintains throughout the writing of his study a balance and a sense of proportion between historical exposition, theoretical argumentation, and philosophical principles.

The basis of Mr. Krieger's study is avowedly the work of the New Critics, of the movement described by John Crowe Ransom in his book "The New Criticism" (1941). Mr. Krieger is in sympathy with these writers, with their practice of close reading of the poetic text, with their belief in the uniqueness of the role of art in society. And yet he knows how hard it is to define their work and their activity as a "school" or a "movement." His book is as objective as possible under the circumstances of his convictions. He devotes a great deal of space to an analysis of the theories of the forerunners—of Hulme, Eliot, and Richards; and considerable space to the attackers, to Professor Crane and the Neo-Aristotelians of the Chicago School, for example. All the degrees of approval and disapproval in the writings of the more recent critics are analyzed and evaluated.

Mr. Krieger places in reasoned and justifiable perspective such works as "Theory of Literature," by René Wellek and Austin Warren (1949); "The Verbal Icon," by W. K. Wimsatt (1954), and perhaps especially the theoretical writing of Eliseo Vivas, collected in his volume "Creation and Discovery" (1955).

Poetic theory of every age is referred to: Aristotle's "Poetics." Sir Philip Sidney's "An Apology for Poetry," Coleridge's "Essays and Lectures on Shakespeare," but always in relationship to the theories of the contemporary critics. In the course of the very close and scrupulous analysis which Mr. Krieger gives to the many critics he studies and the many variations of critical theory Allen Tate and Cleanth Brooks gradually assume central positions in the history and the achievement of the New Apologists. Especially in the chapter on "The Contextual Theory," where they are studied, often in relationship to Yvor Winters and Ransom, their views are exposed methodically and brilliantly. Mr. Krieger is able to define the leading critical principle of each of these theorists: the "rationalism" of Winters, the emphasis on the "structure" in Ransom, the "tension" in a poem as studied by Tate, Brooks's theory on the complete integrity of the poetic context; and at the same time he succeeds in pointing out the similarities and divergencies of their theories.

Mr. Krieger speaks directly to the reader, and uses throughout the book the pronoun "I." This habit is somewhat unusual for a book of criticism, but it becomes thoroughly justifiable in this case because of the intricacies of the arguments and because of the large number of critical authorities and critical issues studied. The majority of the living writers whom Mr. Krieger studies occupy professorships in American universities, and he also offers in his book a testimony to the serious and frequently profound investigation of the nature and function of poetry which is being carried out in our university centers.

—*Minnesota Press.*

Murray Krieger—"complex dimensions."

. . . and on Prose

"Criticism in America," by John Paul Prichard *(University of Oklahoma Press. 325 pp. $5), is a survey of writing about literature in the United States during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Our reviewer is Joseph Wood Krutch, biographer and critic, retired professor of English at Columbia.*

By Joseph Wood Krutch

WHEN John Paul Prichard set out to write a book on "Criticism in America" he undertook a difficult job. He has not performed it very well—partly, I think, because he has not been quite sure what the job was.

Between his lines it appears that he is "sold" on the "New Critics" and on their narrow definition of what criticism is. On the basis of this conviction an interesting book might be written but something—probably the academic tradition and his devotion to the mere historical record—has prevented him from writing it. What we get instead is a rather plodding chronicle crowded with names, yet astonishing in its inclusions as well as its omissions.

From the nineteenth century we get J. S. J. Gardiner, Samuel Knapp ("a hesitant precursor of Emerson's trumpet call"), and John G. Palfrey (who "congratulated current writers of fiction for their fidelity to life in all its accidental shadings"). But when we come to the twentieth there is either mere passing reference or no mention at all to some of the men who were importantly responsible, if any critics were, for the change in taste which made the most esteemed writers of their time acceptable. Thus, Burton Rascoe is merely alluded to in connection with someone else and neither Carl nor Mark Van Doren is mentioned at all.

Perhaps none of these men or half a dozen others wrote any criticism as Professor Prichard would like to define it. Perhaps he is right in his apparent agreement with Edmund Wilson, whom he paraphrases as having said that though the pre-Depression decade presented "three powerful literary parties and one school . . . no serious criticism was being produced."

But at least what was then called criticism has as much right to the designation as the writings of Gardiner, Knapp, and Palfrey. In other words, Professor Prichard is either too inclusive or not inclusive

(*Continued on page 64*)

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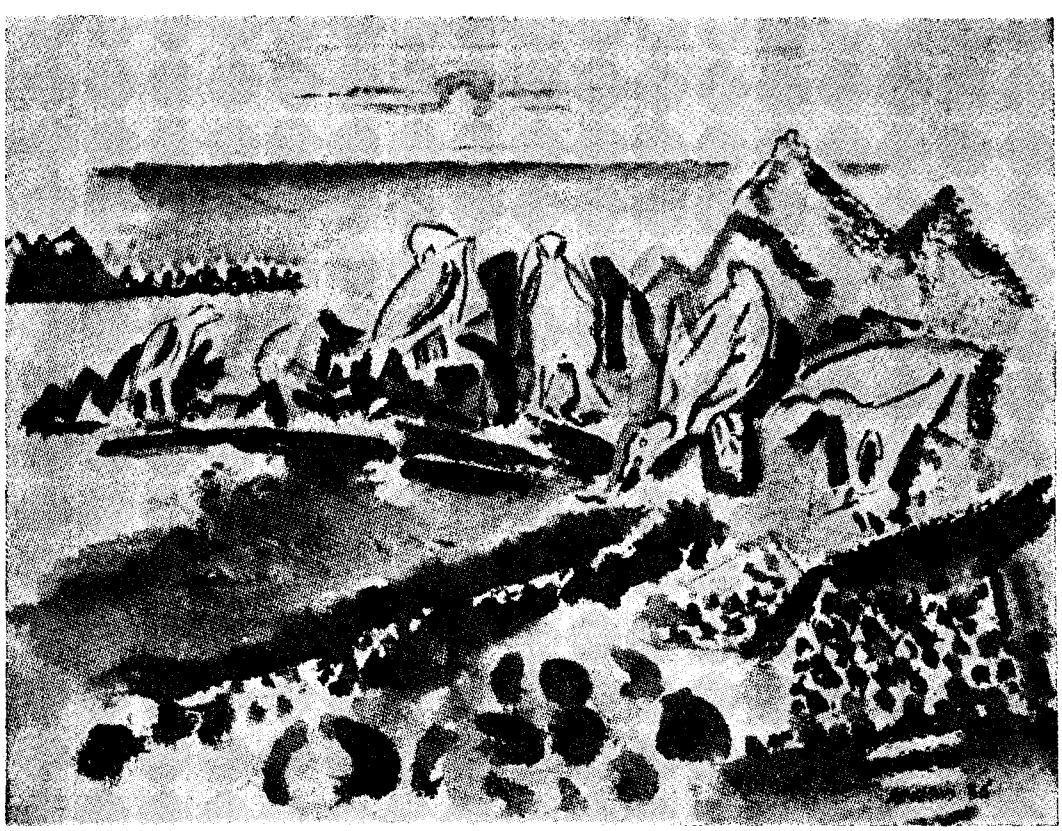
MARIN

To memorialize a traveling exhibition of the landscape paintings of John Marin, the University of California Press has published a monograph, "John Marin" ($3.50). Frederick S. Wight, curator of UCLA's art galleries, contributes the principal essay, with shorter pieces by Duncan Phillips, W. C. Williams, and others.

"The Ladle." Oil, 1934. Of 100-plus illustrations in the book scenes of the New York area and Maine predominate. At the right is a powerful example of his paintings with a Maine setting.



"Seagulls." Water color, 1936. Marin spent most of his summers in New England, particularly Maine, which inspired painting at left. Usually Marin wintered in his native New Jersey.

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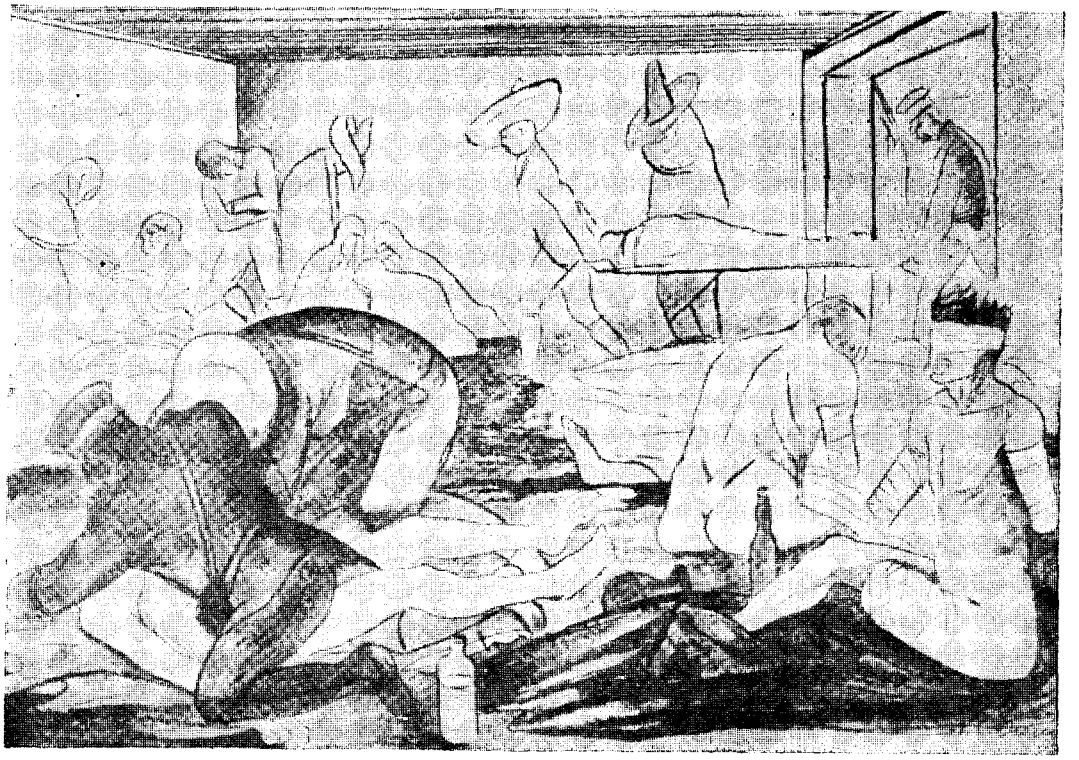
Alma Reed, who worked hard to obtain American recognition for the late Mexican mural painter, has now published a highly personal account of "Orozco" (Oxford University Press, $6). A byproduct is its picture of New York intellectual life in the late Twenties, when Orozco sojourned there.

OROZCO

"Against the Wall." Wash drawing, 1922. This drawing made a deep impression on Miss Reed, because (so she writes in her book) of its close analogy to an incident in her own life.



"The Wounded." Wash drawing, 1916. Like Goya (whom he does not otherwise resemble), Orozco often painted such scenes of horror and death as protests against political oppression.

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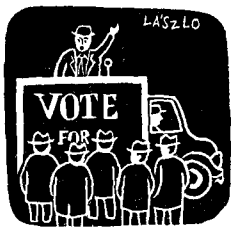
The Trend-Makers



"Professional Public Relations and Political Power," by Stanley Kelley, Jr. *(Johns Hopkins Press. 247 pp. $4.50), is a study of a new force in American political life, the public-relations specialist, with special emphasis on his role in several recent campaigns. Edward W. Barrett, who reviews it here, was formerly Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and is now executive vice president of Hill and Knowlton, public-relations counsel.*

By Edward W. Barrett

"WITHOUT publicity," John Stuart Mill once asked, "how could [the public] either check or encourage what they were not permitted to see?"

Taking off from that point, in effect, Stanley Kelley, Jr., a Brookings Institution Fellow, renders a dispassionate report on the growing role of the public-relations specialist in American politics in a book called "Professional Public Relations and Political Power." Through it he makes a solid contribution in a field all but neglected by most existing books on public relations.

Public relations as a specialized profession is a relatively modern development in commerce and industry; it is still newer in politics. Mr. Kelley traces commercial public relations in the present sense to about the turn of the century. "Until about 1900," he points out, "the dominant attitude of the businessman toward the press [and public opinion] had been one of aloofness."

The turning point was symbolized when H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company told Ida Tarbell in 1902: "We've changed our policy. We are giving out information." By 1952 more than 60 per cent of business firms with assets of $5,000,000 or more employed public-relations counsel or had public-relations departments. Industrial public relations had grown far beyond publicity, embracing such varied fields as employe relations, community relations, school programs, films, and—most important—broad-gauged counseling on the whole posture of the company or industry concerned.

Political public relations probably came into its own in 1929 when the Democratic National Committee hired Charles Michelson, a newspaper veteran, to develop a systematic program against the Hoover Administration and, later, in support of the Roosevelt Administration. By today the field has attained such recognition that both parties advise their candidates (in the words of a Democratic pamphlet): "If you can afford it you should hire professional advertising and publicity experts to assist you."

Mr. Kelley gives most of his book to case studies. The cases he singles out make up quite an array: the California activities of Campaigns, Inc., in support of various industry-sponsored measures and of such candidates as Governors Earl Warren and Goodwin Knight; the $4,678,000 campaign of the American Medical Association against national health insurance; the 1950 John Butler campaign against Senator Millard Tydings in Maryland; and the 1952 Presidential campaign, with emphasis on Mr. Nixon's "Checkers" broadcast and on the $2,000,000 blitz of brief television spots in the final three weeks before the election.

MOST of the spotlighted cases rely to an unusual degree on the gimmicks of publicity. Some of them smack of slickness, of superficial maneuvers, and of cagey oversimplification. Only in a few spots do Mr. Kelley's cases illustrate the principles of sound long-term public relations in the sense of that earthy but apt old definition: "Good public relations is just acting right and making sure people know about it." The book would have achieved better balance if it also dealt fully with a few of the continuing, forthright programs that represent the most effective public relations over the long pull. Nonetheless, the case histories make interesting reading.

Mr. Kelley, with considerable logic, attributes the rise of political public-relations specialists partly to the decline of the local political boss and to the tendency of an increasingly literate population to seek out its own political information through press, radio, and television. Probably more important, the enormous costs of television campaigning and the growing expense of printing have put a premium on expert planning of strategy and techniques.

The book seems to take mild satisfaction from the growing importance of the political public-relations specialist. Where the old boss tended to ignore basic issues, Mr. Kelley thinks, the constructive public-relations specialist tends to emphasize and dramatize issues. To that extent the trend is healthy. To the extent that certain types of publicity manipulators tend to build up synthetic candidates and to emphasize deceptive oversimplification the trend is unhealthy. Thanks to an American public that can be trusted to become wary of slick techniques, the long-term trend should prove salutary.

On the whole Mr. Kelley's book will be helpful reading to politicians, would-be politicians, and students of political trends.

Ordeal by Mask

THE plaster life mask of Jefferson was made by John H. I. Browere at Monticello in 1825, the year before Jefferson's death . . . Jefferson described the ordeal of the mask-making in a letter to James Madison, October 18, 1825: "Successive coats of thin grout plaistered on the naked head, and kept there an hour, would have been a severe trial of a young and hale person. [Browere] suffered the plaister also to get so dry that separation became difficult & even dangerous. He was obliged to use freely the mallet & chisel to break it into pieces and get off a piece at a time. These thumps of the mallet would have been sensible almost to a loggerhead. The family became alarmed, and he confused, till I was quite exhausted, and there became real danger that the ears would separate from the head sooner than from the plaister. I now bid adieu for ever to busts & even portraits."

—From "Memoirs of a Monticello Slave" as dictated to Charles Campbell in the 1840s by Isaac, one of Thomas Jefferson's Slaves (University of Virginia Press).

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Why the Constitution Was Adopted

***"Charles Beard and the Constitution," by Robert E. Brown** (Princeton University Press. 219 pp. $3.50), is a reexamination of the thesis presented in "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," a book that has had a profound influence on contemporary Americans' conception of their past. Our reviewer is Richard B. Morris, professor of American history at Columbia.*

By Richard B. Morris

NO WORK in American history, even Frederick Jackson Turner's essay on the frontier, has had as profound an impact on the writing and teaching of American history as has Charles A. Beard's "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," first published in 1913. It fitted the mood of the Populist-Progressive-muckraking era, and its economic formulation heartened the gathering host of American Marxists.

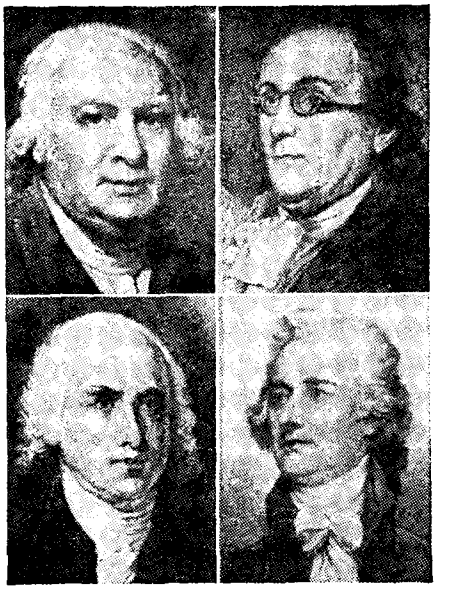
At the time of publication and from time to time dissenting voices have been raised. But until recent years they have been largely ignored by textbook writers. Then Beard's own modification, if not reversal, of his stand on the "Critical Period" and his strong defense of the Constitution in his later days caused some critics to reexamine his original thesis as well as his methodology. The special pleading evident in Beard's later works on American foreign policy raised questions anew as to his objectivity as an historian. We now have a searching analysis of Beard's "Economic Interpretation," performed by Professor Robert E. Brown of Michigan State College.

Beard contended that the Constitution represented a triumph of personal property interests—moneylenders, capitalists, security holders, and manufacturers over the interests of small farmers and debtors. The idea that there were property interests which would influence Government policy was not original with Beard. It was recognized by Madison in No. 10 of "The Federalist" and by Hamilton in No. 35 and elsewhere. Neither, however, was guilty of adopting an oversimplified formula to explain men's political actions, but recognized numerous varied, diverse, and complex interests other than economic ones.

To support Beard's thesis it is necessary to show that personal property interests were relatively consequential and that these interests, represented in substantial part by the holding of public securities, were the interests of the framers of the Constitution. As regards the first point, Mr. Brown shows that personalty represented a very small fraction of total wealth in the year 1787. In fact, Beard's estimates of personalty are highly inflated. In contending that the funded debt amounted to $11.22 per person in 1790 he assumed that the men in the Convention in 1787 knew that Hamilton was going to fund the debt at full face value in 1791. That is simply not the fact. Nobody was more surprised than Madison, Hamilton's closest associate in ratification.

Most crucial, however, is Beard's cavalier handling of the economic interests of the members of the Convention. Beard states that many members of the Convention were public security holders who stood to gain wealth by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He is unable to demonstrate that they were security holders in 1787, but merely shows what they owned after 1790. Certainly, once the Constitution was ratified it would be both the prudent and the patriotic course to buy Government securities. Furthermore, some of the largest holders of public securities, like Elbridge Gerry, were opposed to the Constitution, whereas the two foremost advocates of ratification, Madison and Hamilton, had virtually none at all. Neither did Gouverneur Morris, the stylist of the document. Washington's personalty represented less than 10 per cent of his wealth at the time of his death. In fact, he had been obliged to sell his certificates at the rate of twenty to one. But he was a stalwart supporter of the Constitution and later of the plan to fund the debt at par.

IN SHORT, to prove that the Constitution was "an economic document drawn with superb skill by men whose property interests were immediately at stake" Beard, as Mr. Brown convincingly demonstrates, omitted some evidence, ignored other evidence, and distorted some of the evidence he presented. To say that the Constitution was designed in part to protect property is undoubtedly true. Hamilton himself is the best authority for this contention. But it was not designed solely to protect property, and it was certainly not designed merely to protect personalty.



—*From the book jacket.*

Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton — "searching analysis."

Beard supported the "conspiracy" view of the formation of the Federal Government. In essence he implied that there was a conspiracy of the conservatives to persuade a gullible people that the Confederation interlude was "critical" and that underhanded methods were resorted to in order to bring about the ratification of the Constitution. Elsewhere this reviewer has demonstrated that this first contention is utterly without merit. The people did not have to be persuaded that conditions were bad. They knew it at first hand. The second argument completely ignores the probability that the people were persuaded by the sheer weight of superior arguments. The fact is that the intellectual substance of the anti-Federalist position was weak indeed. Once the concession was made about adding a Bill of Rights the remaining objections to the Constitution proved to be insubstantial, if not spurious.

In reminding us that the Founding Fathers were cognizant of economic and class interests, among others, Beard performed a useful service. But the exaggerated inferences he drew from this very simple and obvious proposition are without solid foundation. All this is worth telling, and it is a pity that Mr. Brown did not tell it better, that he did not

(*Continued on page* 61)

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Wanted: New Philosophers

***"The Challenge of Existentialism," by John Wild** (Indiana University Press. 297 pp. $6), is an inquiry into the effect that Existentialist philosophy has had on orthodox Anglo-American ideas. Here it is reviewed by William Barrett, a former editor of the* Partisan Review, *who teaches philosophy at New York University.*

By William Barrett

JOHN WILD'S brilliant and provocative book "The Challenge of Existentialism" might perhaps have been more accurately entitled "The Challenge of John Wild," since its author is concerned primarily with exploring Existentialism as a weapon of attack upon the now dominant orthodoxy of Anglo-American philosophy. Wild is interested, to be sure, in Existentialism for its own sake, and some of his chapters in sheer exposition of this philosophy are among the most vigorous and sensitive interpretations that have yet appeared in English. Still, the main purpose emerges as this: to challenge the current academic philosophy in this country and England, and to prepare the way for a more comprehensive philosophy that might supplant it.

In Wild's view, Anglo-American philosophy at present is characterized by triviality, verbalism, subjectivism, logical hair-splitting—and, in general, a divorce from the larger and deeper concerns of man in our time. By comparison, the philosophy that is preached and (mark well!) practised throughout the Communist Empire does aim, whatever one may believe about its truth, to answer the questions of man, and to regulate the great and permanent issues of society and history.

Only in one portion of the free world, in Continental Europe, has a philosophy developed which can generate enough enthusiasm to compete with Marxism, and that is Existentialism. Hence, it would be foolish for American and English philosophers to neglect the insights of the Existentialists, however unfamiliar and bizarre may seem the language in which these insights are expressed. This is the sense in which, Wild holds, Existentialism constitutes a momentous challenge for British and American philosophy.

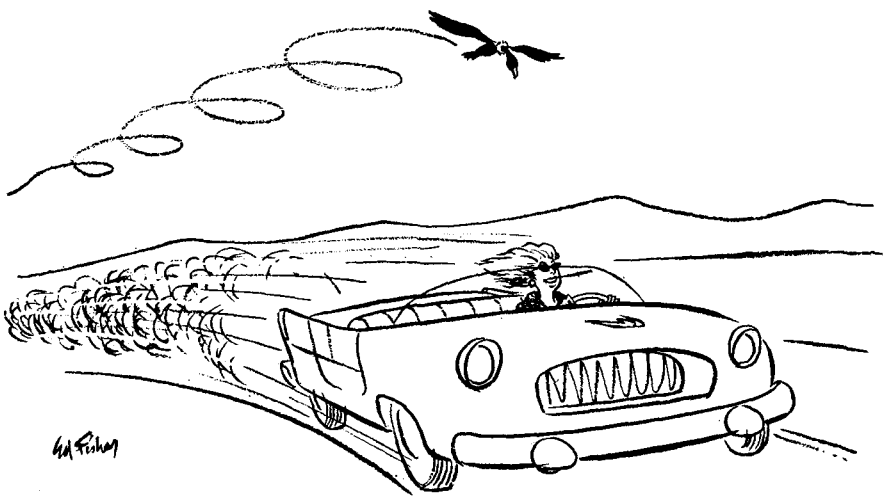
So far as his criticism of the existing state of affairs in Anglo-American philosophical circles is concerned it seems to me that Wild, if anything, understates the case. If professional philosophers could look at their business with the cold eye of a cloak-and-suiter deciding whether to carry on or declare bankruptcy they would find some disturbing facts: Philosophy departments are tiny islands in the modern giant university. Students are few and apathetic. More significant, the philosophy now practised within the academy raises less than a whisper outside. Our molders of opinion, our literary and journalistic elites are not touched by any discernible philosophic ideas. John Dewey was the last philosopher in this country who had any influence beyond the walls of the academy.

IT WOULD have been interesting if Wild had analyzed more fully all that is involved in this sad situation, for it will not do to tax the philosopher with the full blame. The fact is that America is a profoundly un-philosophic or even anti-philosophic civilization—perhaps the first such in human history. Most Americans shy away from any touch of philosophic reflection as something effeminate, remote, or totally irrelevant to their extrovert activities. Our best literature, Faulkner and Hemingway, is distinguished by its extraordinary power over physical fact and its total absence of ideas. No wonder that in such a culture the philosopher finds his profession (and what, pray, becomes the meaning of that "profession") crowded to the wall.

Nevertheless, with all these allowances made, philosophers still have to shoulder blame for not struggling hard enough against this general drift. They have acquiesced to the split between mind and life by cultivating uses of mind that are only mandarins' pastimes, or the clever chitchat of the Oxford Commons rooms. When word was first heard here some years back about Existentialism a good many of the professional philosophers snickered down their noses at the very subjects this philosophy sought to discuss: death, care, anxiety, the Self, the masses, history, etc.—and Man!

The mere fact that Existentialism has chosen to speak of these things is itself a challenge that the Anglo-American philosophers, the heirs of David Hume, cannot in the long run ignore. But Existentialism is not only a challenge to the spiritual apathy of the times; there is another challenge within this movement to which, it seems to me, Professor Wild himself has not fully responded, and this is the challenge to the whole classical tradition of Western philosophy. Professor Wild is an Aristotelian, but of a liberal persuasion since he is convinced that the classical view of man has to be enriched by the concrete insights of the Existentialists. I am not sure that Existentialism can be squeezed into an Aristotelian mold, and certainly its greatest exponents believed they were staging a much greater revolution in the Western tradition than this.

But these are matters too large in scope to be debated here, and we can more properly conclude by recommending Professor Wild's book as a "must" to all professional philosophers, and for that matter to any literate reader who wants to know about some of the most vital ideas in contemporary philosophy.



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Well-Tempered Historian

"Carl Becker: On History and the Climate of Opinion," by Charlotte Watkins Smith *(Cornell University Press. 225 pp. $3.75), is a consideration of the distinguished historian's place in the study of the philosophy of history. Professor Chilton Williamson of Barnard College reviews it below.*

By Chilton Williamson

FOR SOME years it has been common practice in academic circles to honor a distinguished historian upon his retirement with a *Festschrift.* In this way his students commemorate his contributions to historical knowledge. Much rarer is a formal study of a historian's place in the history of historical writing or in the study of the philosophy of history. As a matter of fact, the United States has produced few historians whose careers merit this kind of treatment. Carl Becker was among those few. Charlotte Watkins Smith has accorded Becker this treatment in "Carl Becker: On History and the Climate of Opinion."

As an historian Becker wrote unforgettably, whether in American or European history. It is utterly impossible to forget the combination of artistry and scholarship which produced "The Eve of the Revolution," that marvel of the historical imagination "The Spirit of '76," and that masterpiece "The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth Century Philosophers."

As Mrs. Smith demonstrates, Becker was also the outstanding American proponent of the study of the philosophy of history, a subject which the French historian Fustel de Coulanges and other nineteenth-century historians had derided. Quite early in his career Becker became fascinated with all that is involved when an historian studies and writes. European thinkers, F. H. Bradley and Benedetto Croce perhaps being the most prominent, had already come to the conclusion that history is a matter of relativity. Undoubtedly reflecting the original contributions of this school, Becker hastened the demise of the Age of Innocence in historical thought on this side of the Atlantic with his essay "Detachment and the Writing of History," published in 1910, and other writings.

The nineteenth-century conception of history as a science or, as Ranke said, the telling of what precisely happened never appealed to Becker. On the contrary, he was concerned with the relationship between the historian, the climate of opinion and his work, believing that in this relationship were to be found the crucial elements in history. As much skeptic as relativist, however, Becker refused to treat historical relativism as in itself a species of dogma, considering that all schools of thought were, in a phrase he used in another connection, pleasant ways of going wrong with confidence. Yet he recognized how hard it is to get people "to go all out for reservations." The historian who had so brilliantly sketched the paradoxes and dilemmas of eighteenth-century thought found himself in a comparable predicament with regard to the thought of his own times, historical and otherwise.

Nevertheless, as the Second World War broke out, Becker's philosophy came to include a Burkean note of affirmation. As Mrs. Smith writes, he saw "unreasoned convictions, ancient loyalties, and customs hold fast and 'save the sum of things' against all the force of perverted reason." Acts of affirmation were not, of course, confined to Becker at the time, but the subtle changes of emphasis in his ideas comprise an important chapter in the history of American thought between the two world wars. Why this is so Mrs. Smith makes clear, among other important matters, in a work characterized by sympathy, clarity, and understanding.

—*Kaiden Kzanjian.*

Carl Becker—"wrote unforgettably."

CHANGED SITUATION: The vogue of viewing with alarm the changing attitude toward sexual behavior in our day neither began nor ended with the Kinsey reports. Nor has psychoanalysis freed this primal urge from its superegoistic bondage. Among all the books and pamphlets created to ride on either the wave of alarm or license there appears now and then a book which takes the time and pains to have a long cool look at how things really are, how they got that way, and what, if anything, can be done to restore balance and sanity to a precarious situation. Such a book is William S. Cole's **"Sex in Christianity and Psychoanalysis"** (Oxford University Press, $4).

The author here presents a comprehensive study of the development which has taken place in the attitude toward sex on the part of Christians, Catholic and Protestant, on the one hand, and of psychoanalysis on the other. Two opposing philosophies have been influential through the Christian era, he says, which have shaped the popular attitude toward sex: naturalism and dualism. It is the naturalistic point of view which is reflected in the Old Testament, and to a lesser degree in Jesus and Paul. Sex, that is, was looked upon as a perfectly normal part of life not to be despised or shamefully hidden. But the dualism which makes a sharp distinction between the body and the spirit, to the great dishonor of the body, was introduced into Greek philosophy from the Orient, and greatly affected the sex-thinking of Christians as Greek influences became increasingly significant in Christian thought.

By the time of Augustine virginity and celibacy were "superior" states. Thomas Aquinas crystalized this conviction, and it became the official position of the Roman Catholic Church. Marriage became a concession to human weakness, for procreative purposes only; with only slight modifications this has become an increasingly widely-held position in the Christian Church and remains so until this day. The author supports his statements by details and documented history. He then gives much attention to the attitudes toward sex as taught by Freud and the psychonalysts after him, which leads him to the conclusion that in the world at large a naturalistic attitude toward sex has now regained the ascendancy, and that Christianity had best recognize the changed situation and modify accordingly its position with reference to sex relations, birth control, marriage, and divorce. There will be controversy over this book, but it is honestly written, its arguments are impressive, and it deserves serious attention.

—Roscoe Thornton Faust.

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Power Without Knowledge

"THE MEAN of the higher circles are not representative men; their high position is not a result of moral virtue; their fabulous success is not firmly connected with meritorious ability. Those who sit in the seats of the high and the mighty are selected and formed by the means of power, the sources of wealth, the mechanics of celebrity, which prevail in their society. They are not men selected and formed by a civil service that is linked with the world of knowledge and sensibility. They are not men shaped by nationally responsible parties that debate openly and clearly the issues this nation now so unintelligently confronts. They are not men held in responsible check by a plurality of voluntary associations which connect debating publics with the pinnacles of decision. Commanders of power unequaled in human history, they have succeeded within the American system of organized irresponsibility."

Thus runs the concluding paragraph of C. Wright Mills's "The Power Elite," a book that gives every promise of joining an elite of its own—that of the intellectual best sellers of the line of Thurman Arnold and James Burnham and David Riesman. It is no disrespect to this brilliant and pugnacious book to venture the opinion that some of its popularity will derive from a certain aura of romance with which it invests the objects of its indignation. In fact, Mr. Mills sometimes appears to be a sort of sociological Scott Fitzgerald, providing us with the lush and mouthwatering facts and figures that prove that "the rich are not as we are." But much as one may smile at Mr. Mills's occasional naivete or argue with some of his overrigid simplifications, few will dispute that he has drawn a convincing picture of a consolidation in the upper levels of our military, political, and corporate hierarchies that will produce, if it has not already done so, a self-perpetuating elite group of decision-makers for this country.

The relevancy of "The Power Elite" to this issue of *The Saturday Review* is the argument it develops as to the divorce of power and knowledge under the regime of the new elite. Books, at least when they are seriously written, are instruments of knowledge. When they are so written and are in the field of public affairs they are certainly published in the expectation that they may in some way reach the decision-makers. Mr. Mills offers considerable evidence that this is not the case. With the decision-maker, he says, "knowledge is no longer widely felt as an ideal; it is seen as an instrument. . . . He is open to abbreviated and vulgarized, predigested and slanted ideas. He is a commander of the age of the phone call, the memo, and the briefing."

In the case of at least one decision-maker there is confirming evidence for Mr. Mills's opinion in the same issue of *The Saturday Review* that reviews "The Power Elite." In a review of Merlo J. Pusey's admiring biography of President Eisenhower the author is quoted as follows on the President's reading habits: ". . . of course, he reads many reports, but he likes to have them boiled down to a single page." It would appear that only the publisher of Westerns has a direct line to the President. But it is unfair to single out the President in a ruling coterie that is perhaps as determinedly anti-intellectual as any in the history of a major state.

VERY well, here is the evidence that the world of knowledge and sensibility is no longer linked with the world of power. We—call us liberals, intellectuals, clerks, or just the publishers and readers of serious books—have cherished the belief that we were in some sort of touch with the decision-makers. But the answer appears to be No—except through the one-page memo.

There are things that—and I speak now specifically of book publishers and allied traffickers in knowledge—can be done and should be done in the face of our present isolation. First of all, we can clear our minds of illusion. Intellectuals have been prone to misinterpret the maxim "Knowledge is power" to mean that knowledge will somehow lift them into the realm of the decision-makers. Knowledge is an end in itself, and it also has its practical uses, but those uses do not include adding a cubit to one's status. Reading "The Power Elite" will in itself purge this illusion.

Second, we can keep to our knitting. Since the decision-makers will stick to their one-page memos we can stick to books without trying to tailor them into the shape or appearance—or substance—of one-page memos. There has been as much stupid vulgarization of learning done in an effort to make it palatable to semi-literate elites as has been done for the masses. It is probably ineffective, and we needn't try it any more. We may hope for a trickle up as well as a trickle down of the knowledge we have to offer, but we should not think that we will assist this by pollution at the source.

Finally, there are ramparts that we need to continue to watch, however long or short the vigil. It goes without saying that the freedoms of the Bill of Rights are obvious points for watchfulness. But beyond this is the need—since freedom is lost by disuse more frequently than by suppression—to keep our general morale enlivened by a greater use of the freedom that we have. It is a hopeful sign that Mr. Mills's book appears over the imprint of the Oxford University Press, the publishing arm of a corporation that is one of the oldest in the Western world, and that has seen again and again its own long nights and new dawns.

—Lambert Davis, *President, Association of American University Presses.*

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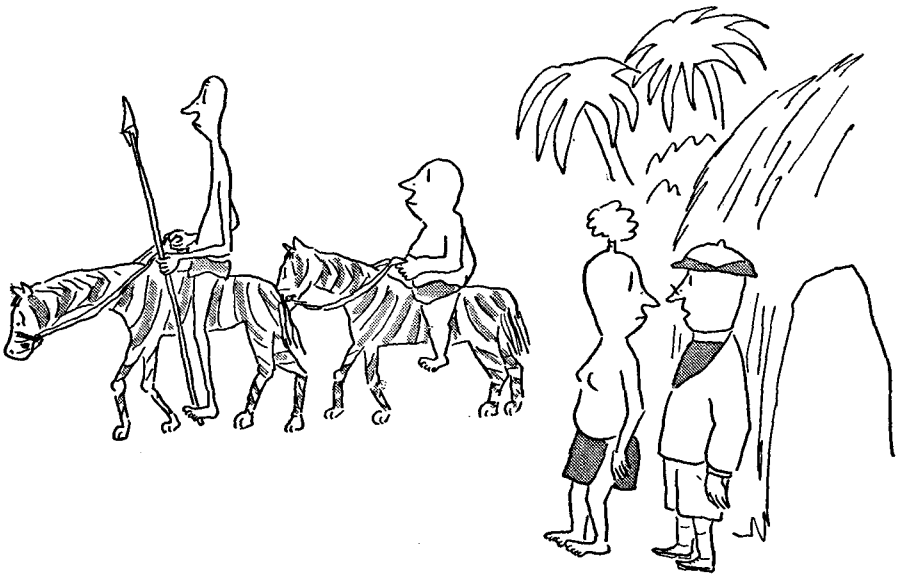
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SR'S SCIENCE SECTION

CONGRATULATIONS on the new RESEARCH section of *The Saturday Review*. If this becomes a regular feature then I will become a regular advocate for all science librarians subscribing personally to *SR*. In fact, I have already incorporated a note of your March 24 issue in my lectures on science literature being prepared for the School of Librarianship at the University of Washington and at Columbia University.

SR has always done a fine job on reviewing science books. Now perhaps you can become the first primary source of information on the printed channels of communication in keeping America informed on scientific developments. Perhaps, also, your publication can promote more reporting and narration in the fields of technology, which in my opinion have been sadly neglected.

RUSSELL SHANK,
Librarian, Engineering and the Physical Sciences, Columbia University.
New York, N.Y.



"It wasn't too wise letting them read 'Don Quixote'."

A GOOD BEGINNING

THE NEW RESEARCH SECTION deserves heartfelt congratulations. The average citizen, who knows only what is served to him by the blatancy of *interested* publicity, is often at a loss to understand the *causes* or to measure the *effects* of the transformations that are taking place in his personal life, but he knows that they are playing havoc in his social, mental, and political world, and sees them leading to chaos instead of utopia.

MRS. HECTOR RABEZZANA.
Fenton, Mich.

THE SPIRIT OF RESEARCH

CONGRATULATIONS to *SR* for inaugurating a section on science and research. By adding science to your established reviews of literature, music, and art you have extended your coverage of contemporary culture significantly. The superb article "The Case for Pure Research," by Harrison Brown, is most timely and appropriate as one of the introductory articles. The importance of pure research, in spite of its recognized value, seems to need indefatigable reiteration.

RALPH W. DEXTER,
Professor of biology, Kent State University.
Kent, Ohio

PH.D.'S AND BATHTUBS

ONE OF THE MOST encouraging educational comparisons between Soviet and U.S. scholarship appeared in M. H. Trytten's article "Why Our Thinkpower Is Dwindling." This showed by graph that Ph.D. recruits in Soviet scholarship are about double our own each year. If we can continue to resist the temptation to associate the Ph.D. degree with all-around ability to think clearly, then I feel that we are safer than statistics would seem to indicate. More bathtubs in a nation do not necessarily mean that that nation is cleaner than one with fewer tubs.

WILLIAM J. LOWE,
Clarkson College of Technology.
Potsdam, N.Y.

SMUG NEGLECT

MAY I ADD MY CONGRATULATIONS to the many you must have received on initiation of a science section? Now that you are on your way I must confess that I, a charter subscriber by the way, have long been just a little hurt by a kind of smug neglect of the portion of the intellectual world inhabited by my profession.

M.D. Hooven, *President*
American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
New York, N.Y.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE

CHEERS for your issue of March 24, and hoping for more: excellent articles, and the new RESEARCH section is quite good—competent and reliable. The article on the polio vaccine is one of the first worthwhile articles to appear in the lay press.

R. MACDONALD.
Boston, Mass.

TO UNDERSTAND THE SCIENTIST

I WOULD LIKE to thank you for your recent articles on science and scientists and I certainly hope you will make this a regular part of your magazine. In this age of specialization it is essential that we understand the scientist and his problems. When the scientist describes the horrors of atomic war, the need for more money to be used in research, or the effect of new research on business and our daily lives we must know his qualifications and limitations in order to know whether to take his advice.

W. O. SKINNER.
Nacona, Tex.

SENSING THE NEED

MAY I CONGRATULATE YOU for sensing the need for a section on Research in America, and for presenting such an excellent first report. None of us who works closely with creative scientists and engineers can fail to deplore the extent to which their contribution to our culture has been neglected or misinterpreted by historians and social analysts.

RAYMOND STEVENS,
President, Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Cambridge, Mass.

We're Making It Permanent

IN ITS issue of March 24, 1956, the editors inaugurated a special monthly supplement on research, with special emphasis on the connections between science and the citizen. A second section appeared in the issue of April 21. Both sections were frankly experimental. The editors are now pleased to announce that responses both from regular readers and from highly qualified people in science and research have justified our hopes. SR/RESEARCH will now take its place as a regular monthly section in the first issue of each month. The next such section is to appear in the issue of June 2.

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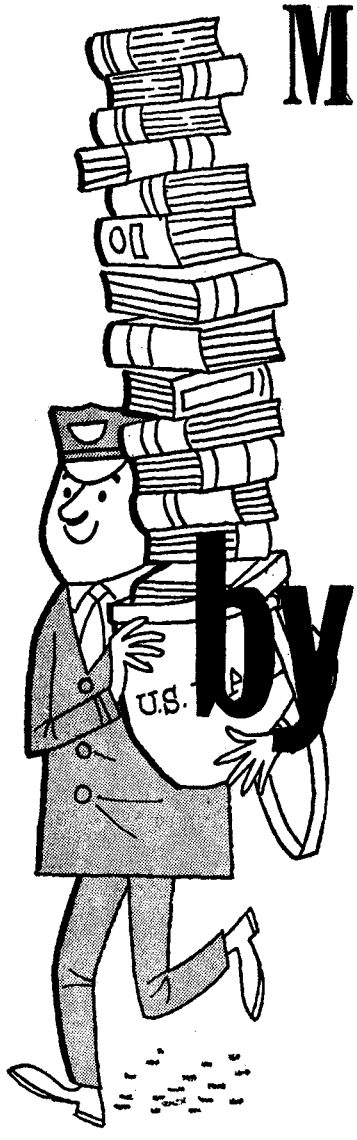

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The Challenge of BIGNESS

SR's Fourth Annual Advertising Awards

By WILLIAM D. PATTERSON

THE USA is a big country. It has to be to have growing and dreaming room for 165,000,000 Americans and forty-seven states, in addition to Texas. In this massive landscape history has witnessed an inspiring paradox. Despite the size of the physical backdrop, the individual has loomed larger in the huge scheme of things here than anywhere else in the world. The precious heritage of elbow space has not minimized for the individual American the classical and proper claims of four basic elements found in any civilized society. These elements may be defined as state, church, family, and business. In varying degree from society to society throughout modern history these elements have advanced their claims on the individual, not only for his loyalty and devotion but often for preference, for prior fealty, for preeminence.

The genius of the American experiment in nationhood has been, in part at least, the equitable ratio with which these four forces have maintained their balance around the roaming, experimenting, pioneering citizens of a frontier society that eventually produced the largest metropolis and greatest technological revolution in history. One price of this revolution—to telescope history and sociology—has been the emergence of bigness in a society whose primary symbol has been the individual. This symbol, this sentimental totem from a romantic past, is still a catalyst that conditions our response to the challenge of bigness in American life. But today we are increasingly a society of big government, big unions, and big business. These large groups dominate our political democracy and our economic democracy.

Nevertheless, the individual while merged into larger groupings has not been submerged. The sum of his single strengths in a democracy is power, the power to determine elections as a voter, to determine profits as a consumer, to determine corporate managements as a small stockholder, to determine industrial peace as a union member, to determine the public prestige of a corporation or industry as an articulate, discriminating citizen. The bridge between the expanding social units and the still potent individual in the USA has been communications. The press, magazines, newsreels, radio, and finally television have sought, and largely successfully, to maintain social contact between the individual and the more remote echelons of government or business where the far-reaching decisions are made.

It is in this complex of politico-economic democracy with large industrial units and multiple constituencies of citizens, consumers, workers, and stockholders, forming constellations of power around each unit, that a new force has entered the communications pattern in the U.S. This force has been public-interest advertising. The unique values of advertising—repetition, emphasis, precision—have been mobilized not only to sell goods but to present ideas, to advance philosophic concepts, to inform and influence public opinion, or to perform some broad public service. In large measure this has been an offset to bigness. This has also been business's response to its own awareness of its obligations as a group-citizen or quasi-public institution. This is a significant phenomenon. Certainly very few corporations in Europe or elsewhere acknowledge any corporate obligation to inform the public about their policies or to serve a larger public interest.

Because *The Saturday Review* has a

AWARDS COMMITTEE

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Edmund W. Sinnott	*Dean*	*Yale University Graduate School*
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Harry W. Wilcox	*Advertising Manager*	*American Telephone and Telegraph Co.*
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continuing concern for the communications pattern in the United States, through which our attitudes, opinions, ideas, tastes, and actions are so decisively influenced, it has also observed with deep interest the public-service philosophy and informational policies of U.S. business leaders as they responded through institutional advertising to the task of communicating with their constituencies in our economic democracy. Out of this concern *The Saturday Review* originally established its awards for distinguished advertising in the public interest, and can now announce its Fourth Annual Awards. After nearly four months of screening and evaluating the whole vast, varied area of general magazine advertising for the past year twenty-five corporations or trade associations have been named to receive awards for sponsoring outstanding advertising in the public interest. In addition, the notable "Careless Driving," "ACTION" (slum clearance), and "Religion in American Life" campaigns of The Advertising Council, the non-profit, public-service arm of the business and advertising communities, were cited for special achievement.

SR's 1956 Awards were chosen by a committee of twenty-eight judges, including leading educators, editors and publishers, research analysts, scholars, and advertising and public-relations executives. Their willingness to serve on the committee is further evidence of the impact of institutional advertising on American ideas and attitudes and of the place of such advertising in the U.S. communications pattern. Furthermore, as testimony to the influence of television and radio in the nation's communications complex today, three television and one radio program were cited which, both in content and execution, the judges felt served the public interest. In addition, a citation, "In Memoriam," was given to the late Fred Allen for his "uncompromising courage, integrity, and vision" in battling for the right and responsibilities of artists and sponsors to give the public "their honest best."

More than 400 advertising campaigns in magazines were screened this year and 105 survived for the final balloting by the judges, the highest number in the history of the Awards.

THE top seven public-interest advertising campaigns to receive the most votes from the Awards committee in the very close balloting were:

1. Caterpillar Tractor Co.
2. Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.
3. General Electric Co.
4. Container Corporation of America
5. Parke-Davis and Co.
6. Equitable Life Assurance Society
7. Watchmakers of Switzerland

The winning television and radio programs were:

1. "Omnibus," sponsored by Aluminium Ltd. of Canada, J. P. Stevens Co., and Scott Paper Co.
2. "The Metropolitan Opera," sponsored by The Texas Co.
3. Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now," with Fred Friendly, sustained by the Columbia Broadcasting System.
4. Walt Disney's "Disneyland," sponsored by the American Dairy Association, American Motors Corporation, Courtaulds Canadian, Ltd., Derby Foods, Inc., and Swift Canadian Company.

Details of the various advertising awards and television and radio citations are given in the boxes in the accompanying pages.

The Number One advertisement by

FOURTH ANNUAL *SR* AWARDS: There follow in alphabetical order the names of the twenty-five advertisers who won *The Saturday Review*'s Fourth Annual Awards for distinguished advertising in the public interest, along with the names of the agencies which prepared the winning campaigns:

COMPANY	AGENCY
American Cyanamid Co.	*Hazard Advertising Co., Inc.*
Bell Telephone System	*N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.*
Better Vision Institute, Inc.	*Roberts & Reimers, Inc.*
Cast Iron Pipe Research Assn.	*H. B. Humphrey, Alley & Richards, Inc.*
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	*N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.*
Chase Manhattan Bank	*Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc.*
Container Corp. of America	*N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.*
Equitable Life Assurance Society	*Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc.*
General Electric Co.	*Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.*
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.	*McCann-Erickson, Inc.*
Glenn L. Martin Co.	*Vansant, Dugdale & Co., Inc.*
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.	*J. Walter Thompson Co.*
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	*Young & Rubicam, Inc.*
Minneapolis Star and Tribune	*Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.*
New York Life Insurance Co.	*Compton Advertising, Inc.*
Parke-Davis & Co.	*Young & Rubicam, Inc.*
Rand McNally & Co.	*Calkins & Holden, Inc.*
Shell Oil Co.	*J. Walter Thompson Co.*
Sinclair Oil Corp.	*Morey, Humm & Johnstone, Inc.*
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	*Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.*
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	*J. M. Mathes, Inc.*
Warner & Swasey Co.	*Griswold-Eshleman Co.*
Watchmakers of Switzerland	*Foote, Cone & Belding*
Western Electric Co., Inc.	*Cunningham & Walsh, Inc.*
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.	*Cole & Weber, Inc.*
The Advertising Council:	
Careless Driving Is Kid Stuff	*Campbell-Ewald Co.*
Action	*Young & Rubicam, Inc.*
Religion in American Life	*J. Walter Thompson Co.*

Because of the closeness of the voting in the Committee, twenty-two runners-up for awards are also listed here in alphabetical order:

COMPANY	AGENCY
Aetna Insurance Group	*Charles W. Hoyt Co., Inc.*
American Meat Institute	*Lennen & Newell, Inc.*
American Petroleum Institute	*Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles, Inc.*
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	*Griswold-Eshleman Co.*
Basic Refractories, Inc.	*Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc.*
Bethlehem Steel Co.	*Jones & Brakeley, Inc.*
Brand Names Foundation	*Leo Burnett Co., Inc.*
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.	*Robert Conahay, Inc.*
Convair	*Buchanan & Co., Inc.*
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	*J. Walter Thompson Co.*
Electric Light and Power Companies	*N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.*
Ethyl Corp.	*Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.*
First National City Bank	*Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.*
General Dynamics Corp.	*Gotham-Vladimir Advertising, Inc.*
General Motors Corp.	*Kudner Agency, Inc.*
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.	*Kudner Agency, Inc.*
Industrial Products	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.	*Kudner Agency, Inc.*
"Let's Get the Job Started"	
Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp.	*Fuller & Smith & Ross, Inc.*
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.	*Houck & Co., Inc.*
Pan-American Coffee Bureau	*Robert W. Orr & Associates, Inc.*
Portland Cement Assn.	*Roche, Williams & Cleary, Inc.*
Sugar Information, Inc.	*Leo Burnett Co., Inc.*

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MAKING WOOD SERVE AMERICA BETTER THROUGH FORESTRY RESEARCH

scientists of the forest help grow more wood for tomorrow...

One of the major benefits resulting from forestry research is the growing assurance that tree farms can always produce wood for use in lumber, plywood, paper, rayon and about 4,000 other products.

To supply America's increasing demand for wood, the nation's forestlands must be kept productive by growing timber as a crop. Toward this end, forest scientists in both industry and government are working together to acquire a more accurate knowledge of tree life through research. Typical of the men in this field is Leo A. Isaac, research forester and world-recognized authority on Douglas fir. His studies in seed distribution, natural reforestation and harvesting methods have helped establish basic forest management practices used in the Douglas fir region.

Today, forestry research programs are concerned with improving both quality and quantity of future timber crops. The effect of seed selection, forest soil, pruning and thinning upon tree growth is under concentrated study. As a result of these experiments, the nation's 7,000 private owners of industrial tree farms will be able to grow *more* wood per acre for the forest products of tomorrow.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company maintains a large forestry research staff to develop methods used in managing its forestlands as tree farms. *For free literature on industrial tree farming, write us at Box A, Tacoma, Washington.*

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company

Great Ideas of Western Man . . . ONE OF A SERIES — ARTIST: ABRAHAM RATTNER

St. Francis of Assisi

on the gifts to be sought from God

O Divine Master, Grant that I may not so much seek
To be consoled, as to console;
To be understood, as to understand;
To be loved, as to love.
For it is in giving that we receive;
It is in pardoning that we are pardoned;
It is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA

AS GENERAL ELECTRIC SEES IT...

Here are 5 ways to help solve America's critical shortage of engineers

For every 5 new engineers industry needed this year, there were only 3 graduated from U. S. colleges

In 1955, U. S. industry had jobs for an estimated 37,000 engineers; our colleges graduated 21,500.* This shortage, typical of recent years, is creating an increasingly serious problem — for engineers and scientists hold the key to progress in this swift-moving technological age.

At General Electric, for example, nearly 17,500 of our people are trained in engineering or science, and we have opportunities for a thousand more technically trained people each year. The need may double in the next 10 years.

As we see it, industry, working with educational institutions, can do much to solve the shortage. On these two pages are some of the things we believe will help:

*Estimates are from the Engineering Manpower Commission of the Engineers Joint Council

1. Help guide young people's careers. More high-school students will take the courses they need to become engineers if they know of the wide opportunities in the field. Since the 1920's, General Electric has tried to create interest by distributing a variety of school training aids. (Above, a teacher counsels students, using a G-E career guidance booklet, "Why Study Math?") In the past 10 years, schools have requested 63,000,000 copies of our training aids.

2. Bring businessmen and educators together. An understanding of the role math and science play in business can help teachers prepare students for careers. The group above is the latest of 1,450 high-school teachers to attend G-E-sponsored summer fellowship programs. Here they have the opportunity to study at several leading colleges and to see firsthand the value of their work to business. We have also conducted conferences for college educators since 1924.

3. Help schools financially. Nearly half of U. S. colleges operate in the red. Since 1922, G-E's aid-to-education program has included fellowships, scholarships, and other financial support. In addition, the General Electric Educational and Charitable Fund matches, dollar for dollar up to $1,000 a year, contributions by each employee to his college.

4. Educate employees on the job. The development of young people must continue after they start to work. At General Electric, we have 32 formal educational programs; the oldest — Engineering — was started nearly 60 years ago. (Above, Clarence Linder, Vice President — Engineering Services, reviews work of engineers enrolled in our Creative Engineering Program.) More than 10,000 technically trained men and women have participated in these programs.

5. Encourage self-development. Young people with aptitude should be helped to move ahead. For example, the young men above joined our Apprentice Training Program as high-school graduates in 1946; this year they are graduate engineers from the U. of New Hampshire after a 6-year work-and-study program sponsored by our Meter Department. Donald E. Craig, General Manager of the Department, congratulates the men and welcomes them to full-time jobs.

For a detailed discussion of our views on "Basic Relations Between Education and the Economy," write General Electric, Department EI-119, Schenectady, New York.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Leading Ad Award Winners: The three advertisements on this page illustrate the diversity of themes featured by winners of *SR*'s 1956 awards for distinguished public interest advertising. Upper left: Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's ad advocates forest conservation and tree farming as a means of insuring U.S. future timber supply. Upper right: Container Corporation of America portrays in color another of Western Man's Great Ideas. Bottom: General Electric Company urges a wide program of improved scientific education in this country.

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SR's TV AND RADIO CITATIONS: There follow the details of the television and radio programs cited by *The Saturday Review*'s 1956 Awards Committee for distinguished achievement in the public interest.

ALUMINIUM LTD. OF CANADA
J. P. STEVENS CO. **"OMNIBUS"** **CBS-TV**
SCOTT PAPER CO.

"For continued willingness to support a program that brings to television material that would not ordinarily find a place on the TV schedule, material that opens up new and unexplored fields, material that attains excellence by breaking through established formulas to please the judicious without patronizing the larger public."

THE TEXAS COMPANY **THE METROPOLITAN OPERA** **ABC-Radio**

"For faithful devotion to the music-loving public of the United States in bringing them the full range of artistry of a world-famous musical institution."

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM **"SEE IT NOW"**

"For supporting, even on a limited basis, a program distinguished by impartial reporting in depth, by focusing with superb journalistic imagination and judgment on areas of top interest in the national and international scene, by responsible illumination of significant news for a mass audience, by maximum use of television techniques in its reportorial task."

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSN.
AMERICAN MOTORS CORP.
COURTAULDS CANADIAN LTD.
DERBY FOODS, INC. **"DISNEYLAND"** **ABC-TV**
SWIFT CANADIAN CO.

"For destroying the stereotyped notion that children will not watch a first-class show, for programs which are skilful, impressive, and imaginative instead of vulgar, violent, or silly."

FRED ALLEN—In Memoriam

"For his uncompromising courage, integrity, and vision in pummeling the stuffy folkways and complacent minds of radio and television executives, programs and public, leaving behind for his friends and foes a challenge to do their honest best and thus escape, as he did, the ever-waiting treadmill to oblivion."

The following programs were runners-up:

FORD MOTOR COMPANY **"PRODUCERS' SHOWCASE"** **NBC-TV**
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

"For distinguished use of television techniques in the production of dramatic selections commanding critical esteem and popular admiration."

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY **NBC-OPERA THEATRE**

"For an original and useful projection of opera to a mass audience for the first time, an outstanding achievement in presenting with taste, quality, and skilled production both standard and new works in the operatic genre."

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY **"WIDE, WIDE WORLD"**

"For technical audacity and imagination in opening up the world to the viewing public through far-ranging use of the television camera, even though what was caught by the camera was more often picturesque than significant."

HALLMARK GREETING CARDS **"MAURICE EVANS PRESENTS"** **NBC-TV**

"For giving talent a free rein and full opportunity to present serious and impressive works of art to the viewing public."

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY **"NIGHTMARE IN RED"** **NBC-TV**

"For digging beneath the surface of events and history to find new insight into Soviet Communism and Russian history and for bringing this insight to the mass television audience at a time when the subject was controversial but also essential to understanding of the critical times in which the viewers are living."

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY **"CONVERSATIONS WITH DISTINGUISHED PERSONS"**

"For dignity and integrity in bringing to the public the lives, times, and thoughts of some of our most distinguished living elder wise men, in this country and the world, through informal camera conversations."

the Caterpillar Tractor Co. is reproduced on page 40. It is of interest not only because of its top rating, but because it is a dramatic presentation of one of The Advertising Council's approved public-service campaigns, "Forest Fire Prevention."

This is an outstanding example of the overall Caterpillar campaign which has steadily urged better roads, highway safety, better schools, and other public-service themes. Caterpillar's executives have mapped out that wise terrain where the public good and the private good meet. They recognize that all these improvement or preventive projects in the public interest also involve the kind of heavy construction in which Caterpillar equipment and products are best employed. Thus, there is a legitimate fusion of the public and private interest.

EXAMPLES of four of the other top winners along with The Advertising Council's "Careless Driving" and "ACTION" campaigns are reproduced on other pages.

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.'s advertisement is concerned not only with forest conservation, but with tree-farming as a means of replenishing America's woodlands and assuring this nation of an inexhaustible supply of timber for the future.

General Electric's ad reports on means of improving scientific education in this country and the company's own contribution to that critical end. The Container Corporation advertisement is part of its Ideas of Western Man Series, which has done so much to reaffirm our faith in those beliefs and insights which have made Western civilization the world's great bastion of freedom, progress, and hope today.

It is unfortunate that space does not permit discussion and reproduction of all twenty-five award winners, for each one is worth study. All these advertisements have something to say and say it well. Their themes are historical or cultural, socio-economic, progress, education, research, or in the diverse area of business philosophy and methods.

They all reflect the awareness of forward-looking executives that a large business is a public trust and is increasingly so regarded by the millions of stockholders, tens of millions of employes, and scores of millions of consumer-citizens in this country.

It is the unique assignment of public-interest advertising—as *The Saturday Review*'s 1956 Awards demonstrate—to present a public image of the responsible conduct in the public interest that modern business is capable of.

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CREATIVE CREDITS: *Award-winning advertisements do not just happen. They must first be conceived and then given approval by the business executive charged with his company's advertising. The idea must be communicated in word and picture by the writers and artists in the advertising agency. To give credit where credit is due for* SR's *1956 award-winning advertisements there are listed below in the following order: (1) the executive of the sponsoring company; (2) the chief copywriter(s) on the account for the advertising agency; and (3) the agency's artist(s) responsible for the visual conception.*

American Cyanamid Co.
1. B. W. Murray, in Charge of Advertising; 2. Paul Ide; 3. Andrew Nelson.

Bell Telephone System
1. Harry W. Wilcox, Advertising Manager; 2. George W. Cecil; 3. Walter Reinsel.

Better Vision Institute, Inc.
1. M. J. Julian, President; 2. Leo Proser; 3. Hugh Ryan.

Cast Iron Pipe Research Assn.
1. Thos. F. Wolfe, Managing Director; 2. Paul Field; 3. Harold G. Miller.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.
1. B. M. Powell, Manager of Advertising Division; 2. Stephen W. Meader; 3. William B. Wood.

Chase Manhattan Bank
1. Crawford Wheeler, Vice President; 2. Deane Coords; 3. William Baldwin.

Container Corp. of America
1. J. S. Doughty, Advertising Manager; 2. Frank Caspers; 3. Walter Reinsel, Abraham Rattner.

Equitable Life Assurance Society
1. Leslie R. Shope, Advertising Manager; 2. Sidney Olson; 3. Edward B. Henderson.

General Electric Co.
1. J. Stanford Smith, General Manager; 2. Roger Verran, Martin Conroy; 3. John Lynch.

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
1. Margaret Divver, Advertising Manager; 2. Ralph Koser; 3. Dan Keefe.

Glenn L. Martin Co.
1. Jess W. Sweetser, Vice President; 2. Sidney S. Field; 3. Lester Beall.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
1. Seneca M. Gamble, Advertising Manager; 2. Lewis Snyder; 3. Arthur Blomquist.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
1. James L. Madden, Vice President; 2. John J. Lentz; 3. Andrew J. Schmitt.

Minneapolis Star & Tribune
1. Otto A. Silha, Business Manager; 2. Jack Martin, Robin Mix; 3. Charlie Roth.

New York Life Insurance Co.
1. A. H. Thiemann, Vice President; 2. Arthur J. Seaman, Jr.; 3. John Currie.

Parke-Davis & Co.
1. R. G. Sickels, Advertising Manager; 2. John J. Lentz, Harry C. Rubicam, Jr.; 3. Frederick Halpert.

Rand McNally & Co.
1. H. H. Woodworth, Sales Promotion; 2. Elizabeth Wardell; 3. Paul Smith, Marce Mayhew.

Shell Oil Co.
1. D. C. Marschner, Advertising Manager; 2. Hugh Parker; 3. Arthur Blomquist.

Sinclair Oil Corp.
1. Reynolds Girdler, Director, Public Relations and Advertising; 2. Paul H. Cassidy; 3. William J. Sutton.

Timken Roller Bearing Co.
1. Seward T. Salvage, Advertising Manager; 2. Len Hall, Jr.; 3. Al Whittaker.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.
1. George Sykes, Manager, Public Relations Dept.; 2. Edwin J. Benedict; 3. Lester J. Loh.

Warner & Swasey Co.
1. J. E. Craig, Advertising Manager; 2. Kenneth W. Akers; 3. Edwin Hecker.

Watchmakers of Switzerland
1. Marcel Du Bois, Director of Public Relations; 2. Joe H. Hoffman; 3. Eric Lunden.

Western Electric Co., Inc.
1. Paul L. Palmerton, Director of Public Relations; 2. Arthur T. Buckley; 3. Charles R. Hagn.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.
1. Walter J. Delong, Director of Public Information; 2. Robert Harrison; 3. Stan Galli, Fred Ludekens.

Advertising Council
Careless Driving is Kid Stuff
2. Bennett Moodie; 3. Kenneth Vincent.

ACTION
2. Thomas W. Lapham, Charles M. Maguire; 3. Jack Anthony, Edward C. Bowie.

Religion in American Life
2. Carby Perry, Alice Banbrich, Charlotte Ciano; 3. George Schoenenberger.

Taking chances may be part of growing up...
But when you're a man
IT'S KID STUFF!
This fellow takes chances. He's a crazy driver.
Why? For attention! So—people will know he's around. He thinks it makes him stand out. Same as when he was a kid.
If he only knew!
His friends have him pegged—"strictly juvenile." They have an expression—"Careless driving is kid stuff." That's him.
If he only knew. He'd wise up and drive right.
CARELESS DRIVING IS KID STUFF!

Three Public Service Ads: Two major campaigns of The Advertising Council feature, left, a national slum-clearance drive and, center, an attack on the infantilism of reckless, showy driving. Right, Parke, Davis & Company, another award winner, takes up with tact and frankness the often delicate problem of the doctor's bill and why he charges the amounts he does.

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BROADWAY POSTSCRIPT

No Longer in Love with Amy

WHEN a musical-comedy composer turns to opera he is apt to seem a child on a man's errand. So it is with Frank Loesser, whose **"The Most Happy Fella"** is a dull, poorly-blended mixture of musical trifles. Not that the show's thirty-three pop-tune and pseudo-operatic fragments are all substandard, but seldom does any one of them more than nominally illustrate a banal notion. And, to make matters worse, Mr. Loesser has found it necessary to sentimentalize Sidney Howard's "They Knew What They Wanted," the play from which he fashioned his musical.

The show gets off on the right foot with "Ooh My Feet," which describes a tired waitress's lot of 7,000,000 crumbs and a Canadian dime and humorously draws a contrast between the playful nursery-rhyme view of life ("This Little Piggy Went to Market") and the more realistic adult attitude. With this tough-minded background established, Mr. Loesser could go on to give us as non-sentimental an Amy as did the play. He does not. The plot of waitress Amy's mail-order marriage to Tony, her accidental pregnancy (after a rash moment with ranch-foreman Joe), and all three's final acceptance of the *fait accompli* becomes mere source material. From it the composer plucks emotional peaks and rustic color as excuses for as much music as possible. Dialogue is trimmed to a minimum, and no matter what the audience-pleasing potentialities of any one number may be it is quickly abandoned in order to rush on to the next musical island. This leaves little time for any transitions within characters, so that every event seems to happen arbitrarily with nothing left for the audience to do but to sit through its celebration.

The one outstanding exception to this state of affairs is "Happy to Make Your Acquaintance." Here for one marvelous moment in the second act something really seems to be *in the process* of happening as we watch Amy attempt to teach Tony the formalities of polite society. Amy becomes enchanted with the elderly Tony as she laughs at his broken English, and Tony overflows with good nature as he deliberately makes himself ridiculous to entertain Amy.

The rest of the show's numbers divide themselves into three general categories. There are the comic specialties dragged in with a subplot about a romance between Amy's raw-boned coworker, Cleo, and a too non-aggressive ranch-hand. The best of these are "Big D," a satiric salute to Dallas, and "Standing on the Corner," a sonnet on one of the pleasures of bachelorhood. While these are pleasant enough they are irrelevant.

Then there are the pseudo-operatic songs, sung mostly at secondary moments and in Italian. Their theme is fertility and the abundance of nature. While they too often sound like "Funiculi, Funicula," they seem to add up to the beginning of an attitude on the part of Mr. Loesser towards Mr. Howard's tale. That attitude might be stated as follows: the lusty, creative force of nature is more powerful than personal romantic notions.

Finally there are the pop-ballads, like "Joey, Joey, Joey" and "Don't Cry." While one welcomes Mr. Loesser's return to the kind of music he writes best, one is embarrassed to hear it at the most dramatic and powerful moments in the story. Surely if the composer wants to go opera these are the places for him to stick his neck out.

Under these awkward circumstances, director Joseph Anthony and the performers seem to be content with making the best of a bad job, and appear to have made very little effort to force Mr. Loesser to solve the show's problems. Robert Weede is good-natured and unpretentious as Tony. Art Lund is statuesque and detached as Joe. These two make an amusing pair as they burlesque the operatic nature of the show itself with "Soon You Gonna Leave Me, Joe." But Mr. Lund can do nothing with the impossible situation of having to croon "Come Back in the House and Don't Cry" at a time when he must lead Amy *away from* the house to make love. This absurdity is repeated later on when Mr. Lund is called upon to croon dreamily that "It's Time to Travel On" while Tony is out looking for him with a gun.

Jo Sullivan has improved as an actress, but she fights a losing battle against the passive Amy she must play. Shorty Long offers blithe comic relief as the timid ranch-hand. Susan Johnson as Cleo makes an instant hit with her warm, brassy personality, and an extraordinarily loud trio of Arthur Rubin, Rico Froelich, and John Henson add lusty vigor to the proceedings. Thanks to Dania Krupska's lively folk choreography we come to feel that there is a good deal of life in Napa Valley, if not in the story. And Jo Mielziner's scenery beautifully reinforces the rich natural atmosphere which blesses the goings-on. His final background of the railroad depot at twilight is the most memorable item in the show.

While an author's ambition to stretch his talent should be applauded, one feels that in "The Most Happy Fella" Mr. Loesser has jumped rather than dived off the high board. Certainly an opera could be written on "They Knew What They Wanted," but it would have to explore the strong attitudes Mr. Howard had toward his material rather than reduce it to innocuous cliches. Perhaps religion, politics, and a hard-boiled heroine are not exactly surefire ingredients for a successful Broadway musical, but Mr. Loesser should make up his mind to write one or the other.

For some reason most of the daily newspaper reviewers have received "The Most Happy Fella" with the "love and kindness" the singing doctor recommends for Tony in the show's corniest number. Let us hope that their generous praise will in no way influence Mr. Loesser not to march straight back to the musical-comedy field, where he belongs.

SO MANY people of intelligence and good taste have reported themselves deeply moved by "Waiting for Godot" that a footnote to this magazine's negative review seems called for. "Waiting for Godot" is unquestionably an important, sincere piece of work that provokes each member of the audience into thought and discussion. Furthermore, if one can be moved by an artificially exaggerated picture of one's own experiences there is copious opportunity for emotional reaction. The play belongs in the same genre as Tennessee Williams's "Camino Real" (though the latter is a warmer and more entertaining piece), and should be seen by every real theatre-fan as a matter of curiosity, even though he may find it as exasperating and cold as did this hard-hearted reviewer.

—HENRY HEWES.

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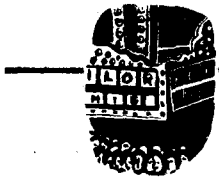

SR GOES TO THE MOVIES

Ninety for Fifty

THE filmic adaptation of a TV play, as indicated by several of the new pictures around this week, seems to present several very real, although not necessarily insuperable difficulties. Perhaps the greatest is the problem of padding, of building out a story that presumably had been developed to perfection in the fifty minutes or so customarily allocated to the entertainment portions of a telecast into a feature picture running around an hour and a half. Some of this time can be used profitably, of course, for atmospheric purposes, to open out the action against wider and more realistic settings than the TV studios can accommodate—the Washington airport as wounded POWs are brought back from Korea in **"The Rack"** (M-G-M), a tense and bloody teen-age gang war in **"Crime in the Streets,"** (Allied Artists), for example. It can also be used, as in "The Rack," for additional scenes that point up and intensify the dramatic core of the play; or, as in "Crime in the Streets," for scenes that reiterate again and again story points that have already been made amply clear. Or the time can be frittered away, as in **"Foreign Intrigue"** (United Artists), on travelogue shots that have nothing to do with the story and little intrinsic interest on their own.

Of the three films "The Rack," adapted from the teleplay by Rod Serling, is far and away the most effective—perhaps because the men who did the adaptation, writer Stewart Stern and director Arnold Laven, are both highly proficient and experienced movie craftsmen. Given Serling's gripping theme of Communist brainwashing to work with, they have fashioned a picture that mounts steadily in tension as it probes the psychological motives behind a young American officer's treason in a Korean prison camp. It is a bold and adult treatment of a horrifying problem, one whose implications extend far beyond the Communist's use of psychological warfare to the emotional and ideological unpreparedness of our own armed forces. The film makes no effort to solve the questions that it raises, but neither does it seek to sensationalize its sensational material. Instead, it carefully balances sympathy for an individual tortured to the breaking point against the larger issue of traitorous action in time of war. Paul Newman is superb in the complex role of the accused, Wendell Corey and Edmond O'Brien create warm and human figures as the prosecuting and defending officers in the court martial that dominates the film, and Walter Pidgeon gives one of his finest performances as Newman's father, a hard-shelled colonel whose lack of understanding precipitated his son's breakdown under the Red terror. Like "Marty" and "Patterns," "The Rack" indicates what vital new subject matter the TV screen is opening up for the movies.

"Crime in the Streets," on the other hand, is simply another in a growing series of films exploiting the public's fear and horror of juvenile delinquents. Adapted by Reginald Rose from his own teleplay and directed by Donald Siegel, also a fugitive from the small screen, this is virtually a 100 per cent television operation. And its makers have been no more successful in coming to grips with their new medium than with their subject. After the first sequence the entire picture is played against one large street set and three cramped interiors. Action is staged, TV fashion, in long, sustained close-ups and two-shots. As a movie it suffers from naturalistic settings that never manage to look quite real, and from naturalistic dialogue that fails to convince as patterns of normal speech; as a sociological treatise it fails because the plotting pretends to solve its grave central problem in a moment of contrived revelation. All of this might work well enough in television, where the suspension of disbelief can be aided by an occasional beer from the ice-box, but as film it provokes the suspicion that all its attempted realism has been mustered simply to create a sensational shocker. John Cassavetes, leader of a gang of latter-day Dead End kids, creates an arresting and disturbing character. The others seem merely disturbed.

And finally "Foreign Intrigue," produced, written, and directed by TV's Sheldon Reynolds, gives the unfortunate impression of having been put together by a man who had never seen a movie in his life, except, perhaps, on the "late, late show." But Mr. Reynolds has been so conspicuously successful with his half-hour television films that he seems to feel the same formula will work even better when glorified in Eastman Color and expanded to the wide screen and 110 minutes. It doesn't.

—ARTHUR KNIGHT.

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Shall We Close That Circuit?

THE CONFUSION over closed-circuit educational television is nightmarish. One New York teacher says, "I was hired to teach English, not to be a television performer." A California professor says, "I am thrilled! Never have I been able to reach so many students at one time." And the students? In my case, anyway, the students have sat there all year dully gazing into the blue-white lamp and languidly listening to a steady flow of verbiage. Some sprawled inattentively, one or two recaptured lost sleep or labored over crossword puzzles, and a few conscientious scholars, the note-takers, tried to keep pens moving. The obvious deduction was that the majority were *bored.*

TV is no new gadget to these kids. The courses were required and they were compelled to attend. They were a captive audience, unable to switch to another channel or turn the damn thing off. And the night before they had had Alfred Hitchcock, Perry Como, or "The $64,000 Question." We weren't competition. "It's not that we expect professors to be entertainers," one student told me, "but teaching is an intimate, give-and-take experience. Who likes being talked at, whether it's coming out of a tube or from a platform?"

This is the nub of the problem: students have a higher standard of TV programming than educational TV producers. After all, before ETV we had educational motion pictures, and it matters not to a student or an audience whether motion pictures are projected electronically or from film, if the content is alive. Dead TV is not preferred over living imagery on film, stage, or platform.

Art from the first was an attempt to create the illusion of motion. Moving images in the living room don't date back to August 20, 1930, when a set in a residence at 98 Riverside Drive, New York, was the first to receive programs which were then broadcast from the Jenkins station W2XCR at Jersey City and the De-Forest station W2XCD at Passaic. The oldest-known residence of man was a cave in the Pyrenees, where a tribe of Cro-Magnons lived in the Upper Paleolithic period. Here in Altamira the world's first artist reproduced a moving image on the wall of his living room.

"The important factor in human communication," Eduard C. Lindeman wrote, "is not contact but content." This is especially true when the contact is through indirect communication, such as the telephone, radio, press, films, and TV. Contact is no guarantee of content, especially in a medium so intimate as TV. Without an understanding of the nature of creative association a producer and a receiver may meet for purposes of education or entertainment and depart in ignorance or boredom. Hearing and seeing are only partial stimuli contributing toward a total comprehension, the impact of which depends on what we are and how we behave. By itself the moving image, or for that matter the written word or the aural image of voice and music, fails to perform the intellectual job which is inherent in the learning process. Indeed, ETV as a short-cut may very well cause educational maladjustments instead of soothe them.

There are some signs of maturity. The television industry, more than ETV, has come more to rely recently on its own resources now that the novelty has worn off. We are beginning to see TV drama which is often more controversial than the average fare on Broadway. TV is beginning to utilize its unique power in programming special, on-the-spot events, news, and views. The coverage of the political conventions should be comprehensive and revealing. In fact, TV is much more mature out of the studio. The in-studio newscasting is still as dull as radio. A test of maturity may be found in the rapidity with which comedy wears thin. The crude clown is gone. Berle is no longer known as Mr. Television, and Godfrey and Gleason are in the process of going, although there will always be a ready audience for family vaudeville as pleasant and as innocuous as the Sullivan show. Quizzes have captured America's imagination and attention primarily because they utilize the simultaneous and vicarious appeals unique to the medium. "You Are There" is still the best title of any TV program, even though you are seldom really there. Children's programs remain unsolved, and here there is need for pioneering.

On the whole the saturation point has been reached quantitatively and the law of diminishing returns is beginning to operate. It is hoped that we shall have longer and fewer programs, especially an evening of one master

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format, an evening comparable to going to the theatre or concert hall from 8:30 to 11. The ninety-minute drama is a daring start in this direction. Who knows, we may be in for three-decker novels.

FOR ETV the problem remains how to make it a two-way process, which is precisely what teaching is. Cameras in classrooms and monitors in the studio might be an answer. When are we going to practise what we admit: that it's not the size of the class that counts, ten in a seminar or 500 in a lecture hall, but the quality of the teacher?

Experimentation is desperately needed. Closed-circuit TV is the heart and soul of ETV, but we have done little more than scratch the surface. In-campus instruction is only one of many possibilities. Adult education on a closed-circuit network is still to be tried. Instruction in the moving image as an art and a craft, coordinating with dramatic arts, journalism, radio, and allied curricula, is still an adventure. Above all, experimental productions are a primary and most neglected phase of ETV which need to be explored within the tradition of liberal arts.

There is need for a school of professors who *want* to teach before cameras. Their desire must be supplemented with an appreciation of the medium, so that they may adapt traditional material not only for its visual aspects but for non-visual content as well. Since the eye is hungrier than the ear syllabi are consumed at a faster clip than old-fashioned textbooks. This the TV dramatist knows, and the professor must learn it. Not only for his sake, but for that of the students. For instance, a ratio of one-half TV time seems to be equal to one full unit of typical classroom instruction. Thus, for three hours per week in a three-point course a professor labors but an hour-and-a-half in a studio vineyard.

Where TV is still a novelty is in the cubicle of the scholar and in the laboratory of the pedagogue. No form of communicating ideas and emotions is so devoid of historical appreciation and esthetic knowledge as the craft and art of the moving image. This absence of critical and academic guides is a glaring deficiency, and we proceed at our peril. The situation might best be described if the invention of the printing press were to occur in the twentieth century and illiteracy were common throughout the country. What a waste there would be! What confusion and ignorance, misconceptions and half-truths! The situation is not exaggerated if one observes the wide divergence between intent and execution as evidenced daily in television as viewed in classrooms and homes. This disparity is shocking in the face of the popular acceptance of TV as an educator, a social recorder, and an entertainer.

Specifically, there are five areas which demand immediate attention. We need:

1. A cultural examination for students into the unique nature of the craft and art of our most dominant means of communication.
2. An orientation guide for teachers to explore methods of instruction by means of television.
3. A textual reference for teachers who teach the moving image as contemporary craft, art, and sociology.
4. An objective perspective for educators concerned with the practical and theoretical future of public or private-supported ETV.
5. A creative reference for educational producers, directors, and writers, experimenting in programming techniques.

This is an enormous responsibility for all citizens who are parents and taxpayers and teachers. It is a responsibility which may be appreciated but is not adequately discharged for want of perspective and understanding and guidance. The mind and heart of an oncoming generation is at stake. ETV is indeed the genie in the bottle, the specter emerging in ghostly form. Magician or monster—which?

—ROBERT GESSNER,
New York University.

FRASER YOUNG'S
LITERARY CRYPT NO. 673

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 673 will be found in the next issue

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TYIRCZ. . . . TYIRCZ IELIOR

DYIZR LWIS RCDY CZY

YERY WIR XCS SC RIO.

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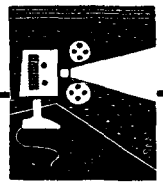

IDEAS ON FILM

Hollywood, TV, and Feature Films for the Future

ALTHOUGH the Government lost its recent 16mm suit against an assortment of Hollywood interests, it looks as if a brighter future lies ahead for the educational user of feature films. We can thank television for this. Enough network and sponsored programs have now been released on 16mm to make it clear that television is not afraid to hand over some of its best public-service films to the public it serves. The latest word along these lines is that the CBS documentary "Out of Darkness" will be released to 16mm audiences by Wyeth Laboratories; the film has just won a Special Award in this year's Robert Flaherty-City College competition.

Already thousands of Hollywood features have been sold to television, including vast properties of RKO, Columbia, and Warner Brothers, M-G-M has indicated that it would willingly talk terms to anyone interested in buying television and 16mm rights. It has even gone so far as to withdraw its sixteen feature productions from the Museum of Modern Art's circulating film collection—one further indication of the low level of public service thinking in the Hollywood industry. I wouldn't object if it were directly stated that M-G-M hoped to sell the 16mm rights, or to handle its own 16mm distribution; instead, it has permitted the circulation of misleading reports that the Museum is perhaps allowing films to be shown for other than educational purposes. There are many complaints that the public might raise against the Museum of Modern Art's film policies (most of them stem from inadequate funds and abundant red tape)—but the performance of its educational duties is the least assailable of its virtues. I think it is safe to say that a good 80 per cent of the film study classes and informal groups in this country owe their origin and continuation to the low-rental policy and the unswerving integrity of the Museum's film circulation department. Now it appears that the best television films will be constantly available for 16mm use, and it is even likely that many Hollywood films now being sold for TV distribution will also be available non-theatrically.

Following are brief reviews of some of the more noteworthy features recently released, or re-released, on 16mm:

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT (103 min.) If you remember dimly that back in the 1930s this was a remarkably moving film, let me assure you that it still is. Adapted by Maxwell Anderson and George Abbott from Erich Maria Remarque's anti-war novel, directed by Lewis Milestone, the film starred the youthful Lew Ayres as one of a group of German schoolboys who join the Kaiser's Imperial Army partly because of patriotic pressures and partly because of natural exuberance for a chance to do a man's job. As episode follows episode, the film's quiet symbolism balances dramatically with the screaming reality of the battlefield. Now more than twenty-five years old, the film seems a true World War I document rather than a mere technical triumph. Among the fine cast you'll find also the welcome face of Slim Summerville, and the familiar name of Ben Alexander (now famous as a leading radio and TV crime-detector). The film has my *carte blanche* recommendation to adults and near-adults, with an absolute guarantee that it will provide them with a great deal to think about. Available now (prints have been withdrawn from the Museum of Modern Art) from United World Films, 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29, N. Y.

MAEDCHEN IN UNIFORM (89 min., in German with English subtitles). When this film was first released in the U. S. in 1932 it won more attention for having been banned by American censors than for being an outstanding film in its own right. It is a picture of life in a Prussion boarding school for girls, where one beautiful teacher (Dorothea Wieck) becomes the whole world of love, particularly for one bright and sensitive student (Herta Thiele). When the coldly domineering principal pounces upon this show of affection as unnatural and corrupting it is not long before we see quite clearly that the fault is all with her and the school's unrelenting authoritarianism. I must add that until this time the film does allow for, even encourage, other interpretations. Healthy contrasts are shown in some of the other pupils, particularly the sturdy character of Ilse (Ellen Schwanneke), who provides the film's important moments of spirited fun, hurt, and anger. The film has an all-female cast, and was directed by one of the film world's few women directors, Leontine Sagan. In its day it won much praise here and in Europe; still it was something of a surprise to learn of its winning the Golden Reel award as the outstanding feature film released during the past year on 16mm. Available for rental from Contemporary Films, 13 East 37th St., New York 16, N. Y.

A NOUS LA LIBERTE (87 min., in French with English subtitles). One of the most charming of the many charms in this early sound film of René Clair is that music is used uninhibitedly as if it were part of the native tongue. When a character wants to sing about how he feels he does so—with no more self-consciousness than a Shakespearean player reciting an aside or a soliloquy.

Although the film is a satire about modern times, it has no sustained "message." From the thoroughly routinized life of prison emerge two friends: through a series of fast deals one becomes the wealthy and respected owner of a tremendous record-machine factory; the other shows up later as a soulful tramp who takes a job in the factory just to be near a girl who has won his heart. In the end wealth, respect, factory, job, and girl are gone, and the two friends resume their roles as hitchhikers in the pursuit of happiness. It's all great fun! Available from Contemporary Films, 13 East 37th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

By the way, a number of other early Clair films are available for 16mm rental, some of which you shouldn't miss. "The Italian Straw Hat," a silent film of 1927, may well be the funniest film ever made. It is available (but only to educational groups) from the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, 11 West 53rd St., New York 21, N. Y. Also available from the Museum of Modern Art are "Paris Qui Dort" (silent) and the sound film "Le Million" (in French without subtitles), both of which are more than moderately enjoyable. In addition, Brandon Films (200 W. 57th St., New York 19) announces the recent 16mm release of "Sous Les Toits de Paris."

JOUR DE FETE (75 min.) Jacques Tati made an international name for himself with "Mr. Hulot's Holiday," but for my money this earlier film is the more enjoyable. "Jour de Fete" ("The Big Day") may not be quite as funny—but then it doesn't try so hard. In this film Tati, six-feet-five inches of gangling ineffectiveness, plays the role of a village postman and gets involved in a traveling fair (with a very nice sequence about old movies). The whole thing is done in the racing style of a pantomimed Sennett comedy, with Tati in full view most of the time. Available for rental from Brandon Films, 200 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

LITTLE FUGITIVE (75 min.) This charming film about a seven-year-old boy who escapes to

"They say he's a strict disciplinarian!"

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Coney Island for a day's adventure is a rare achievement among non-studio productions. Written and directed by Ray Ashley, Morris Engel, and Ruth Orkin (the latter two are professional still photographers), the film is simple enough to seem real, fanciful enough to captivate completely. Richie Andrusco as Joey is a most beguiling child, and the sequence in which he swings at an automatic baseball is as hilarious as any I've ever sat through. I imagine that children will enjoy it nearly as much as adults. The film took a second place in this year's Golden Reel awards. Available for 16mm rental from Cinema Guild, 10 Fiske Place, Mount Vernon, New York.

FEAR AND DESIRE (61 min.) This film was described to me by a fellow reviewer as one of the worst films ever made. Let me pass the word along to you: it is. The story is that of four unidentified soldiers lost behind the enemy lines in an unidentified war, Stanley Kubrick, who produced, directed, photographed, and edited the film, also appears as one of the soldiers who is responsible for the death of a beautiful girl who does not understand his language. I didn't quite understand it either. Now I hear that Mr. Kubrick has turned out a second production, which by the laws of nature just couldn't be as naive as this one is. Available from Cinema Guild, 10 Fiske Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MIRACLE IN MILAN (96 min., in Italian with English subtitles). Vittorio de Sica has generally a fresh approach to life's problems, and in this film the approach goes all-out for fancy. His hero is a sturdy orphan youth whose idiotic smile and love of man make him a natural leader in the uprising of hoboes against those less unfortunate. De Sica's tragicomic outlook on a hobo village and a businessman's world provide the film with built-in laughter and tears. At other times it fairly sparkles and sings. Available from Cinema Guild, 10 Fiske Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

JUSTICE IS DONE (97 min.) Behind the scenes in a jury trial we see into the lives of the various jurors for reasons why they vote as they do in the case of a young woman scientist who has speeded the death of her mortally ill lover. Needless to say, this difficult theme is handled skilfully and maturely. Available from Cinema Guild, 10 Fiske Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ANNAPURNA (57 min., color). Although considerably less polished than the British film on Mt. Everest, this French production (here with English narration) reaches out just as compellingly to involve its audience in the excitement and suffering of the expedition. In this case the descent with the two perilously ill leaders (Herzog and Lachenal) is far more devastating than the difficult climb. Available from Brandon Films, 200 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

DITTE CHILD OF MAN (104 min.) This is something like a modern pilgrim's progress through evil and vice, but in this story the heroine has her bare feet in the gutter while her radiant face turns always to the sky. Perhaps in English the outline of events would seem too farfetched, but the Scandinavian atmosphere makes everything beautiful and believable. The film is the creation of Bjarne and Astrid Henning-Jensen, two of Denmark's most talented film-makers, and is an absolute "must" for serious film groups. This is available from Brandon Films, 200 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

MARTIN LUTHER (105 min.) This outstanding feature-length biography of Martin Luther, which made history when it was released to motion-picture theatres around the world, is now making 16mm history with its low-cost purchase plan. Because of the sectarian nature of the film's sponsorship, not all educational film libraries will buy it; but those libraries that are free to regard the film as a magnificent recreation of history will find the film an invaluable addition to their 16mm collections. (A similar biography on John Wesley has been produced by the Methodist Church, and if every denomination would produce its own film the conscientious librarian could solve the dilemma by acquiring each of them.) Available for purchase only from Lutheran Church Productions, 11 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.—and from leading 16mm distributors.

THE AMAZING MONSIEUR FABRE (90 min.) This biography of one of France's leading scientists stars Pierre Fresnay and features Horace Woodard's microphotography. The story is appealing, and the information about insect life is not to be quarreled with. Still we must contend with the extremely slow pace of the film, the poorly recorded English dialogue, and the fact that the film moves only in fits and starts. The classroom is probably the best showplace for this film. Available from Contemporary Films, 13 E. 37th St., New York 16, N. Y.

—Cecile Starr.

MUSIC TO MY EARS

Magda Laszlo Sings Dallapiccola

Magda Laszlo—"uncommon attributes of art and musicianship."

THERE is something about the late spring that brings out concerts of very new or very old music (could it be the reduced hall rentals after May 1?), and this one is no exception. For the moment, the category is new music, with a concert of Webern, Copland, Dallapiccola, and Handel-Schoenberg in Town Hall enlivened by the first American appearance of Magda Laszlo. The Camera Concerts provided the auspices, with Jacques Monod conducting.

A Hungarian by the unavoidable accident of birth, a soprano by choice, and an Italian citizen by marriage and residence, the darkly handsome Miss Laszlo brought some uncommon attributes of art and musicianship to the performance of Dallapiccola's setting of three Heine poems under the title of "An Mathilde." Her German, for one thing, is distinct and well-sounding (it was the first language she spoke), her intonation is remarkably precise, and she conveyed a continuing sense of line despite the wide leaps and ungrateful intervals of the Dallapiccola settings.

It would, from this demonstration, be rash to say just what the effect of the Laszlo voice would be in conventional music (California will have the opportunity to make that judgment later this month when she visits the Ojai Festival for Bach as well as Stravinsky), but there seems little risk in pronouncing her a first-rate musician with an admirable ability to project a mood. Despite the craggy contours of the vocal line she jumped rather than scrambled from point to point, and when she settled on a point of rest—no matter how precarious—it was with a sure vocal footing. Let us hope some observant manager takes the hint provided by her warm reception from a smallish audience to bring her back for some of the specialties (Bach in particular) she has made known on records.

As on a previous encounter, Dallapiccola's use of the twelve-tone technique had a longer line and a softer texture than is associated with some usage by others (mostly German) of the same *modus operandi*. I incline to attribute this to his Italianate nature, though I doubt very much I could recognize one twelve-tone composer from another (with or without name). It is a technique which strikes me as much more characteristic than any personality expressed through it, always with the exception of Schoenberg. And for whatever Italianate qualities he may possess, Dallapiccola in the end sounds much more like Schoenberg than anything else.

Monod began with the "Variations for Orchestra" (Op. 30) of Anton Webern, which are so swift-moving and terse that the theme and six variations take scarcely eight minutes to play. What happens in that space of time relates more to a kind of musical acrostic than it does to a straightforward expression, with the meaning moving across and down, up and around almost simultaneously. Doubtless there is a kind of meaning conveyed, but it doesn't come to the unprepared ear unaided. Monod, a Frenchman who conducts other than twelve-tone-music only reluctantly, did this work with enthusiasm and apparent efficiency.

For those not in the tone-row know, Copland's "Music for the Theatre" was an interlude almost breezy. Its 1925 humors sound better in the version for large orchestra than they did in this somewhat sparser rendering (Town Hall does coarsen string tone), but Monod's projection left little doubt that there is vitality in the thought and individuality in the manner. Schoenberg's transcription, with the string quartet of the Handel Concerto Grosso, Op. No. 7, concluded.

—Irving Kolodin.

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Panzer Battles

Continued from page 27

point of view. Though born in Silesia, Mellenthin by caste and type is a Prussian Junker of a noble line tying back to Frederick. Tap German militarism and you touch the Mellenthins, though they would call it something else. F. W.'s is a typical career and his mixed emotions and fixed loyalties are not personal peculiarities. As a young officer he shared the ambitions of Seeckt's treaty army. That also shaped his thinking on life and war. He despises Hitler; but he approves at any point where Hitler's military decisions paid off. He is convinced that if the undiluted wisdom of the General Staff were applied in every situation it would always prevail. But he sees that the best troops, being human, must have a cracking point and that even brilliant commanders like Rommel and Manstein have their bad days and sometimes err in judgment. He loathes war and he longs for the kind of peace that German officers knew after they had bowled over France. It doesn't make the book less fascinating that Mellenthin, wittingly or no, has made the confused thinking of his caste balefully clear. But, again, this is an incidental value.

I first met Mellenthin shortly after V-E Day, when we began to take German higher commanders into my operation in Europe. One of the younger generals, he joined us near the start. Along with the other Germans who had fought Russia, he was spiritually marked. They were the brooders, the somber men. The experience had weighted them down. Compared to Western Front commanders they acted like men still coming out of shock. When they spoke it was to express contempt for the battle in the West, a boy's game compared with the pressure and horror of the fight with the Red Army.

As time went on and they adjusted to the working environment we drained them of all they could remember about their own battles, Russian methods in warfare, partisan activities, the look of the steamroller, the spirit of the Russian rifleman, the command system, the effectiveness of Russian air, and so on. The whole story was terrifying in its dimension and appalling in its detail. It has remained locked in G2 files ever since, and nothing to compare with it as a warning has been circulated to the world until the publication of Mellenthin's book.

If that mountain of fallow material were now researched and organized coherently the result could hardly better Mellenthin's product. He has used the same system, first developing the full picture of the problems and action in a battle or campaign, then using it as a frame for analyzing and evaluating the characteristics of the enemy and the dimensions of his military power. So explained the book may sound sticky. I would simply advise you to read it. It sticks like fire in a dry fuse moving toward a powder train.

Mellenthin has a keen sense of humor and a storyteller's awareness of what is most interesting about a fellow being, be it a Hitler, a Kesselring, a Goering, or Ivan, the Red private soldier. When he maneuvers tanks in full battle the going gets heavy for an average reader. Even so, more than a panzer book, this is a panorama of war.

NAPOLEON SELF-APPRAISED: Napoleon described his mental mechanism in three characteristic conversations. "Work," he said in 1816, "is my element. I am born and built for work. I have known the limitations of my legs, I have known the limitations of my eyes; I have never been able to know the limitations of my working capacity."

In the same year, in another conversation reported by his companion in exile, Las Cases, "the Emperor explained the clarity of his ideas and his ability to prolong his occupations indefinitely without experiencing fatigue by saying that each object and each business was filed in his head as in a chest of drawers. 'When I wish to interrupt one occupation,' he said, 'I shut its drawer and open another. They do not mix by the other. . . . When I want to sleep I shut all the drawers, and I am fast asleep'". . . .

After 1805 or so Napoleon's mind gradually lost its heroic cast. . . . Then came progressive disease, and with it spells of drowsy lethargy which in the end became almost continuous. "How I have fallen!" he exclaimed in 1820. "I, whose activity knew no limits, whose head never rested! I am plunged in a lethargic stupor, I must make an effort to raise my eyelids. Sometimes I used to dictate, on different subjects, to four or five secretaries who wrote as fast as I spoke. But I was Napoleon then; today I am nothing . . . I vegetate, I no longer live."

—From "The Mind of Napoleon," edited by J. Christopher Herold (Columbia University Press).

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—Winterhalter's "Empress Eugenie and Ladies-in-Waiting," from "The Age of Worth."

"... the crinoline typified the charm, the folly, and the emptiness of the Second Empire."

Creator of the Crinoline

***"The Age of Worth," by Edith Saunders** (Indiana University Press. 218 pp. $3.75), is the biography of an Englishman who dressed Europe's most fashionable women a century ago.*

By Alden Whitman

SINCE high fashion is one of the reflections of an historical period a biography of Charles Frederick Worth, "The Age of Worth," by Edith Saunders, is of more than passing interest as a clue to the Second Empire.

Worth, who was born in England in 1825, began his draper's apprenticeship in London at the age of twelve and went to Paris on the eve of the Revolution of 1848. There he started work at the Maison Gagelin and married a fellow apprentice. Ten years later he was able to open his own shop in the Rue de la Paix and to become, for twelve years, the unquestioned premier couturier of Paris. His rise to the first rank was due to hard work, a capacity for flattery, a sense of line, use of excellent materials, and the good fortune to have interested the Empress Eugenie in one of his creations. Once she became his client—and at fancy prices, too—Worth was made. Worth reached his apogee in the middle 1860s and, of course, became a fashion Caesar. He recognized, his son once remarked, only two authorities, God and the Emperor, and beneath these he ruled his own extensive kingdom unmolested. Another observer, George Augustus Sala, was less kind, describing Worth as a "hierophant [who] combines the suavity of a Granville, the diplomatic address of a Metternich, the firmness of a Wellington, and the prompt *coup d'oeil* of a Napoleon; and before him princesses discrown themselves, duchesses tremble, countesses bow their heads . . . and citizenesses of the Transatlantic Republic humbly abnegate [their] self-assertiveness."

One of Worth's inventions was the crinoline, in 1856. In its original form the crinoline was a wire cage over which the floor-length dress was draped and under which many fine ladies draped little or nothing. Although Worth later was critical of the crinoline and modified it until only a vestigal bustle remained many of his finest dresses were of the crinoline type, which typified the charm, the romanticism, the folly, and the emptiness of the Second Empire.

Napoleon III's glittering court and the life it supported was a constant Offenbach *opera bouffe*. Its principals were dressed by Worth, whose ingenuity for finding something different for everyone was as amazing as the dresses he created.

Worth lived on into the Third Republic and even retained his eminence as a couturier by making black dresses for Mme. Thiers. But his great triumphs were in the past, and as gossamer as one of Eugenie's balls in the Tuileries.

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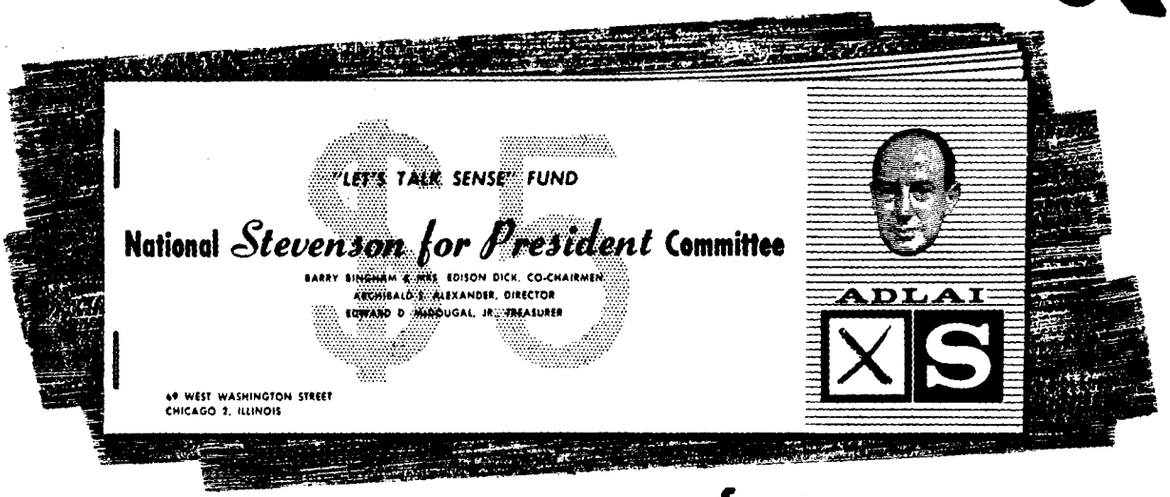
"LET'S TALK SENSE"



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The Republic of the Mind

Continued from page 21

ship are printed from type or plates when they ought to be done by such methods as varitype or Printface composition. They are hardbound when they ought to be paperbound. The element of university and scholarly vanity in these works is altogether too high. There is enormous wastage in the matter of footnotes, of which there are often, it seems to me, too many. Footnotes cost a lot of money to print.

Then, when the book is published it is all too often published into the warehouse. Perhaps the situation is better in a few of the old and strong university presses, but at Rutgers our promotion manager and I are saddened at the prevalence of the idea that if something is in print, and available, it has been communicated to its proper audience. No such thing.

UNIVERSITY press publishing needs to be publishing, and not merely printing for the shelves of libraries. As the years pass it seems to me certain that the numbers of special readers will multiply and the diversification of reading fields become ever greater. If professors need to learn how to write in order to communicate that which they profess, it is my personal conviction that good editing and good publishing at the university press level will help them to contribute to readers out of college as well as in. As a matter of common sense, a book is a book only when it is in the hands of a reader. The rest of the time it is an artifact.

There remains the delicate question of finances. These seem to differ from press to press, but my hat is off to those of my colleagues who manage to come out even at the end of the year. This is a most complex and delicate operation, though avoiding a profit is simpler than avoiding a loss. The authority on this point is the horse player at the race track, as depicted in a recent issue of *Partisan Review*; this fellow, at the start of the day's racing, got down on his knees, and lifting clasped hands to Heaven prayed "Dear Lord, please today let me break even. I need the money."

Not long ago I was having lunch with a man whose firm prints the jackets for books published by a good many university presses. He was explaining the reasons for his prices, which were reasonable enough in all conscience, but not cheap. "Can't you manage to find a few more readers?" he demanded. "Hell, I can't even stop my presses fast enough for the size runs I get from you people!

Some years ago in these columns Bernard DeVoto in commenting on certain deficiencies in contemporary novels observed that a lot of them had too much placental material in them. I suspect that the same can be said today of a great many scholarly books. What might well have been a useful monograph becomes a book padded and extended by bolstering evidence, sometimes no more than the familiar sort of general background information. Through this the reader has to snowshoe his way to come on what the author really has to say. A great deal of composition, paper, and presswork can be wasted in this way. Also money.

For all these drawbacks, university press publishing is exciting and indispensable. There are innumerable books to be published which can hardly hope for appearance on a commercial list because their entire possible audience is smaller than the commercial break-even point. Yet these books are of vital importance to the contemporary life of our minds. The size of a sale is not an index to the value of the book.

Probably each of us in university press publishing would describe the headaches and the rewards of the profession in terms of his or her own particular press and the bent of his personal enthusiasms. But I don't think many would willingly forego the experience, or the conviction, that ours is a good and useful way of life. Besides, it's fun.

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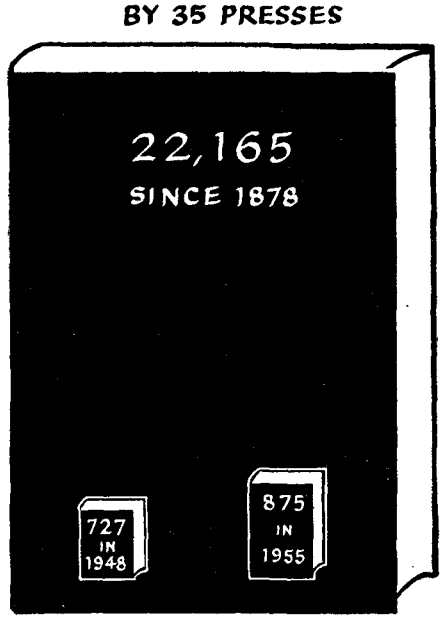

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A Seven-Year Look

Continued from page 23

years prior to 1948—but in recent years they have threatened to run away with these awards, one year scoring 34 per cent; an increasing number of presses has learned that good design, which need not mean expensive manufacture, pays off in sales and also attracts authors.

- In 1948 the presses reported advertising expenditures totaling $192,000; in 1955 the figure had risen to $249,000.
- In 1948 the presses reported that one-third of the titles published that year had been offered to booksellers at so-called "trade" discounts, while in 1955 the number had increased to 40 per cent of the titles published.
- In 1948 the members of the Association reported foreign sales as accounting for 6 per cent of their total net sales; in 1955 this rose to a whopping 11 per cent.
- The publication of books is not the only concern of university presses; one hundred scholarly journals were handled by the presses in 1948 and the total had risen to 118 by last year; seventy-nine of these are handled by nine presses.
- "Rising costs" was the headache most frequently reported seven years ago; now the chief problem listed is "personnel," meaning, variously, the shortage of trained people in certain regions, too much competition from commercial firms in other areas, and salaries that are often too low to attract or to hold the most desirable younger staff members.

FINALLY, a word needs to be said about the extraordinary degree of cooperation developed among the American university presses, principally through their Association. The most conspicuous advantage of membership in the Association remains the privilege of taking part in the annual meeting. Beginning at the meeting held in Chicago in 1946 and continuing at meetings held in recent years at Princeton, Berkeley, Chapel Hill, Toronto, Ithaca, New Orleans, and Seattle, the Association's annual gathering has provided the member presses with unparalleled opportunity to share their experiences and to learn from each other. "Few such groups have shown such willingness to pool information and ideas for the common good, to unite thoughts and counsels, to share hope and hazard," said the 1949 report. This is still happily true in 1956, as will be demonstrated at Cambridge later this month, and is likely to remain so for many years to come.

Libya: The New Arab Kingdom of North Africa

By Henry Serrano Villard, *United States Minister to Libya, 1952–1954*

This vivid and sympathetic account of the political and economic problems of Libya is liberally spiced with thumbnail sketches of her leaders, her exciting history and ancient ruins, the desert with its wild dust storms, Arab towns with their strange sights and ways, the sea, and the mountains. *Illus. 185 pp. $2.75*

The Asian-African Conference

BANDUNG, INDONESIA, APRIL 1955

By George McTurnan Kahin, *Cornell University*

The temper and achievements of the historic conference at Bandung are here presented by a political scientist who attended the sessions. Key speeches by Chou En-lai, Soekarno, and Nehru are included. *95 pp. $2.00*

Visits to Monasteries in the Levant

By Robert Curzon, Jr.

"Amateur scholar, wit, bibliophile, Curzon produced an account of his visits to Meteora, Athos, and the Egyptian monasteries which can still be read with profit as well as pleasure today," wrote *The Times* (London) *Literary Supplement* reviewer about this reprint of a most intriguing Levantine travel account. *351 pp., illus. $4.00*

The Middle East in World Affairs

SECOND EDITION READY SOON. *By* George Lenczowski, *University of California, Berkeley*

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BOOKED FOR TRAVEL

Like Riding on Air

THE other morning, at an hour which as far as I am concerned is only shortly after dawn, I tiptoed through a spring rain in Manhattan to the Pennsylvania Station and boarded the 7:55 for Pittsburgh.

Now the 7:55 is not just a train. In an age when a halibut, if the truth be known, really wants to be an elephant, the 7:55 for Pittsburgh is an Aerotrain. Having remembered quite vividly a railroad advertising campaign of a few years back which indicated, more or less, that if you really wanted to get there in one piece better take the train, I was totally surprised to see the railroad people making any mention of air. Gad, there was a day when even *air brakes* were dirty words.

Well, the Aerotrain is an aerotrain because it rides on air, or so I was informed over a piece of laminated Danish pastry by an engineer from General Motors which built the thing. There is always a bit of air, or at least space, between the coach and the truck, a system that has been adapted from the Greyhound buses of recent vintage. Quite a bit of the Aerotrain has been adapted from Greyhound buses, a peculiarity that doesn't alter the fact that the ruddy contraption looks like a wingless plane. Anyway, it has positively immense side panel windows that span two seats, and the whole central body of each car, which seats only forty passengers, incidentally, has been stamped out from Greyhound dies.

The seats recline individually, there is an individual retractable ashtray at the elbow, individual light switches for aisle and window seats, and if it weren't for this type from GM telling me about how the thing had been knocked out from bus stampings I could have sworn I was soaring away on a landoplane or aerotrain as the case may be.

What with the airplane people struggling mightily to install regular table service on their planes, it was something of a shocker to find the Aerotrain people making a big huzzah about serving meals in the seats. Look, mother, no dining car.

Anyway, hot meals are put aboard midway between New York and Pittsburgh, and an attendant slips them

Mr. Connelly Goes by Air

The Pastures Always Look Greener on Somebody Else's Airline

EDITOR'S NOTE: *It doesn't take an ear to the ground to hear the rumble about faltering airline service—the box lunches sold in Chicago airport, the price gouging at San Francisco and San Juan airports, the parboiled lunches served aloft at half-past three, and the incredible arrivals-board which is operated at Idlewild, international airport for the world's largest city, by a car-hire company in its spare time. As passengers began sharpening their pencils none came up with a sharper point than the Pulitzer Prizewinning playwright whose efforts are here reproduced. The identity of the airline which bruised Mr. Connelly has been masked in order to avoid embarrassment and lawsuits. But They Know Who They Are.*

Dear Sir:

As a variant to complaints of Cosmic Airlines' passenger service which must occasionally reach your ears please let me tell you how grateful I am for the extraordinary demonstration of efficiency and courtesy I experienced last Tuesday on a flight by Cosmic from ———— to New York. Let me say first that although I fly a great deal, for purely personal reasons, which your catering department might understandably call eccentric, I usually patronize lines other than yours. But Tuesday only Cosmic offered a convenient return flight.

Our plane was due at Idlewild in mid-afternoon. I had eaten a substantial breakfast and being quite reconciled to a late lunch in New York I brought no food on board. (By the way, Cosmic Airlines has an advocate in ————. When the finicky friend accompanying me to the airport was recalling some trips he had made on your planes, our taxi driver stoutly defended your commissary by saying his mother had recently been obliged to travel your airline and said that one meal served her compared favorably with some she had eaten in bus stations.)

About 12:30 an attractive stewardess smilingly asked if I'd like a cocktail. A little startled at your liberality I said I would. During the brief time I waited for it I mused on my frequent good luck in encountering engaging hostesses on plane journeys. The hostess, whose name I'm sorry to say I did not note, was even more charming than the two pretty girls who had brought me complimentary cocktails and lunch on the flight south. But shortly after your little stewardess served her cocktails, she proved that she had qualities more important than good looks and a sweet voice. Perhaps working for Cosmic Airlines had steeled her to reactions of travelers unfamiliar with Cosmic Airlines' hospitality. Anyhow the young lady won the respect of all present by the way she maintained a level head and cheerful manner under gruelling circumstances. I don't think I'll ever forget her poise and tact when the first-time-by-Cosmic passengers learned you charge a dollar for each drink served. Smilingly deaf to the more reckless comments on your company's thriftiness she proceeded down the aisle calming the apoplectic and gently minimizing demands for paper by those wanting to sign pledges of large sums of money to anyone finding them ever again on a Cosmic plane. Her soothing, sympathetic "I'm sorry you feel that way, sir," to each customer quieted every one of us and when, a few minutes later, the plane's captain came from the cockpit on what I presume was a routine checkup to see if anyone had been killed, all was serene. People were even beginning to enjoy jokes about the food which our heroine was gamely carrying to those ravenous enough to eat anything.

In closing may I offer a few suggestions for increasing Cosmic Airlines' revenue which occurred to me while I was appreciating that cocktail? First, why don't you profit by the French railroad custom of renting pillows, making a nominal charge of, say, a dollar for each hour of flight? Secondly, why do you give Kleenex away? For those pocket-size packets that sell on the ground for a nickel you could get at least a quarter in areas in which Cosmic Airlines does not have competition. Finally, and I hope this won't result in some efficiency man being fired for negligence, why haven't you equipped all your planes with pay toilets?

Cordially,

MARC CONNELLY.

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into a galley that keeps them hot until they are called. The meal warmers and the hot coffee tanks are the same type of equipment used on airplanes. Besides hot meals, snacks are dispensed from a rolling cart which is pushed down the aisle. The goodies are displayed at the eye level of a seated passenger. The Coca-Cola people who made the wagon for the Pennsylvania RR have included a device which dispenses Coke on draught, and another which requires the attendant to press a hand-grip while the wagon is in motion. Once he releases it the cart stops, avoiding the danger of runaway lunchwagons inside the train.

No matter what you eat, you can eat it, if you have a window seat, on a metal tray that clips next to the window frame. If you have an aisle seat you'll get the tray in your lap. Nobody, at any rate, is required to try to wrestle with a leather steak in a lap tray, which is one discomforture the airlines are still foisting on an abused public.

THE Aerotrain, which has been lent to the Pennsylvania by GM, will shortly invade the precincts of the Boston and Maine, the Southern Railway, the B. and O., and the Wabash. The New York Central is using it between Chicago and Detroit. Anyone can recognize the Aerotrain in a jiffy because the engine has a fierce-looking aluminum snout, the engineer sits in a blue glass cockpit, and the cars are low, short, and shiny. Part of the roof has to be unfolded to allow passengers to detrain without cracking their crania.

Perhaps you ought to know GM will sell an Aerotrain for $400,000 plus another $250,000 for the locomotive. Putting the price this way is something of a misleader since the damn thing won't run a foot without it, except for downhill. Two of the Aerotrain's forty-passenger cars weigh about half as much as a standard eighty-passenger coach, and this lightness feature permits the railroad to operate the train at a bargain cost.

The double domes of the railroad world are experimenting with all sorts of light equipment which they can use over short runs. It seems to me that they have given up this if-you-want-to-get-there-at-all-come-with-us technique and are now trying to buck car travel instead of competition from the airlines. The New York Central will shortly unveil Robert R. Young's celebrated Train X. The Rock Island is currently operating its Jet Rocket between Chicago and Peoria. Under its twenty-first-century title it is really a homebred version of the Spanish Talgo train. In due course the Pennsylvania will bring on its

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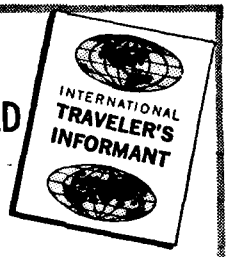

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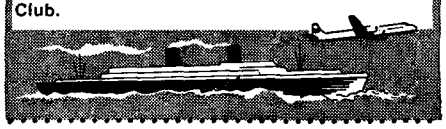

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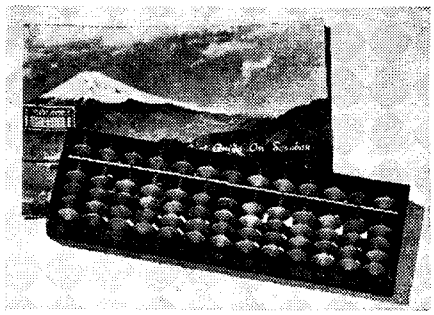
While the Tubular Train will be slung so low you'll have to walk downstairs to your seat, the Santa Fe is bringing out a duplex railway car with doors in the middle. And Budd is building a train of double-ended cars presently called the Hot Rod, which will be used on the New Haven's Boston-New York run. Since the front and back of each car look alike, and since almost every car will carry its own power plant, there is going to be, I would suspect, a certain amount of doubt whether the thing is on its way to Boston or New York.

—HORACE SUTTON.

Traveler's Tales

WESTERN GERMANY. *By Monk Gibbon. Hastings House.* $4.50. In this highly personalized guidebook to the Germany west of the Iron Curtain, Monk Gibbon takes time out to dismiss the German national character. "The visitor to Germany . . ." he writes, "need not be troubled by any . . . dark thoughts." Then he takes the reader right along with him to such lesser-known spots as Treves, Wies, the Taunus mountains, and other interesting places as well as to such better-known spots as Cologne, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart. All this is briskly accomplished. Of Cologne Cathedral, for instance, he writes, "The bronze doors to the entrance to the south transept were designed for the cathedral recently by Professor Matare. I am not greatly drawn to them." It is also all-inclusive, and, agreeing or disagreeing, the reader can hardly help following along respectfully, gaping as a good tourist should.

THE BIG BEND COUNTRY. *By Virginia Madison. University of New Mexico Press.* $4.50. The Big Bend is that region of Texas which lies nearest the Rio Grande River, and, like all the rest of Texas, it has a fabulous history. In Big Bend country one Jesse Evans, a rival of Billy the Kid, rustled cattle. In the same country train robbers grew rich, and so did ranchers, and gold and silver miners. In 1944 the Big Bend's 700,000 acres were converted into a scenic national park to which thousands of tourists are attracted every year, and Miss Madison, despite the fact that she is primarily a writer of nature stories, has set down the entire past of the park in what seems to be a factual and trustworthy manner—JOHN HAVERSTICK.



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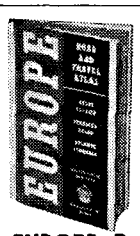

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Americana

Continued from page 33

give more attention to form and literary presentation with a view to eliminating the tedious, the argumentative, and the repetitive, and, at the same time, that he could not have been more generous than he was and have acknowledged the positive and constructive leads that Charles A. Beard has given the historian. Beard's work was a pioneer study. Its research was never completed. Its conclusions are way off base. But its originality, insights, and critical spirit will continue to challenge the imagination of historians and goad others, like Mr. Brown, to dig more deeply into the shadowy area of interests and motives, even if the result will be only to show that Beard was wrong and the authors of "The Federalist" right.

Learning by Talk

***"The American Lyceum: Town Meeting of the Mind," by Carl Bode** (Oxford University Press. 275 pp. $5), is an account of the institution of adult education that flourished between the 1820s and the Civil War. Our reviewer, Ray Allen Billington of Northwestern University, is the author of "The Making of American Democracy."*

By Ray Allen Billington

THE SPOKEN word has played a larger role in American thought than some historians have conceded. From the days when "men of the western waters," well primed with Monongahela red-eye, absorbed endless torrents of spread-eagle oratory to our modern era of the radio and television Americans have prefered to listen rather than to read, simply because of the lesser effort involved. Hence it is fitting that "The American Lyceum: Town Meeting of the Mind," an excellent study of a pioneering institution which capitalized on the appeal of the spoken work, should come from the pen of a professor of literature. True, Carl Bode uses the tools of the historical craft, even to employing the conventional "topical organization within chronological periods" and scattering references through his text in lieu of footnotes. But he paints on a broader canvas than many historians and uses his skills as a literary critic in a fashion that should cause them envy.

His theme is the lyceum, an early

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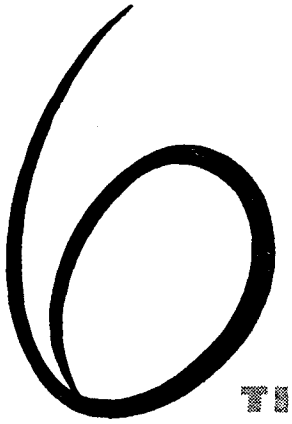

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FURIOUS FANNY: Frances Wright can represent the fringe—sometimes but not always lunatic—of extreme individualists who also stepped on the lecture platform. . . . Slight but fiery, she was among the few daring enough to break the lyceum's taboo against controversy. She saw herself as a true reformer. The sponsor at Nashoba, Tenn., of an interracial experiment which its opponents loudly called "Fanny Wright's Free Love Colony," she lectured in favor of such controversial items as birth control and easy divorce, and against such things as slavery and the divine inspiration of the Bible. She appeared as a rule in some courthouse or hired hall. The regular lyceums shunned her even more than they shunned phrenologists. Feeling against her became so great that she could not speak in peace even on noncontroversial topics. She gave a lecture in Philadelphia which had the innocent title of "A Geographical and Historical Sketch of the North American United States," and the mayor forbade her speak there again!

It was still worse when she turned to politics. In New York she spoke for Jackson and against the Bank. The lecture platform was, it seems, almost torn away underneath her. As Amos Gilbert's "Memoir of Frances Wright" adds vividly though somewhat incoherently about one such experience, "After the platform on which she held forth was demolished, she has been seen descending from the second story of a building after she had finished a lecture, with thousands of grim faces peering upon her, giving savage indications of murderous intent, so soon as their masters should give the word 'go'." But there was only one Fanny Wright. The lyceum idea could not have survived many like her.

—From "The American Lyceum" by Carl Bode (Oxford University Press).

institution in the realm of adult education which flourished between the 1820s and the Civil War. Stemming from the "mechanics' institutes" of Britain, and formalized by an enthusiast named Josiah Holbrook, lyceums multiplied rapidly after 1826, when the first was founded in Massachusetts, largely because the democratic stirrings of Jacksonianism were already awakening men to a desire for self-improvement. In all some three thousand were established, first as local ventures where home-grown experts explained the mysteries of science or learning to their neighbors, then as professionalized institutions manned by well-known and properly paid speakers who gained most of their livelihood on the platform. The galaxy of lecturers, described in two chapters of pen sketches, reads like a "Who's Who" of early America: Henry Thoreau, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Daniel Webster, Louis Agassiz, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Ward Beecher, and dozens more.

Yet the lyceum in Professor Bode's skilful hands becomes something more than an excuse for another institutional history; it emerges instead as a case study in American culture with broad implications. He shows, thus, that lyceums consistently flourished only in New England, New York, and the upper Mississippi Valley, notably Ohio. In some states, such as Pennsylvania, conservatives who feared they would introduce such heretical practices as free public education worked to keep them in the background. In others, especially in the South, they languished because scattered towns and the low educational level hindered the development of the intellectually curious middle class that gave them principal support. This was especially the case in the latter part of the period when paid speakers insisted on engagements in neighboring communities to lessen their travel expenses. Thus lyceums played their leading role in areas already culturally advanced and did little to elevate the people most in need of education.

They did much, too, in stimulating other forms of culture, notably public schools and libraries. American literature was also reshaped under their influence. Attracted to the lecture platform by fees of from twenty to fifty dollars, most of the writers of the Golden Age perfected essays or book chapters by giving them first to lyceum audiences. In a masterful analysis, Professor Bode shows that many of these writers, and Emerson in particular, modified their style and popularized their subject matter to attain wider popular appeal.

Professor Bode has not only rescued an important American institution from undeserved obscurity, but has cast light on numerous phases of our early intellectual growth. His book is not light reading—no work that places enlightenment above entertainment in the scale of values can be—but it will take its place with the handful of excellent monographs that reveal our cultural heritage.

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Lone Star in Type

"Bibliography of Texas 1795-1845: Part I, Texas Imprints 1817-1845," by Thomas W. Streeter *(Harvard University Press. 2 vols., 616 pp. $20), is the first third of what will be an exhaustive catalogue of work published in and concerning the land of the Lone Star as province, republic, and state.*

By John T. Winterich

WHEN Thomas Wentworth Streeter took his bachelor's degree at Dartmouth College in 1904 (he had been born in Concord, sixty-five miles downstate) it is reasonable to assume that among the goals he projected for himself he did not include the compilation of a bibliography of Texas. True, the only New Hampshire-born President of the United States had worn a brigadier general's star in the war that had brought Texas into the Union, but the parallel was remote, and so was the event. But destiny was astir. Tom Streeter entered the broad arena of the world from Harvard Law School, and his concerns came eventually to center in the Southwest, and so did his historical and bibliophilic interests, which took on breadth and stature. The scope and vitality of those interests is attested by the fact that Mr. Streeter has served as president of the American Antiquarian Society and of the Bibliographical Society of America, and as chairman of the board of fellows of the Pierpont Morgan Library.

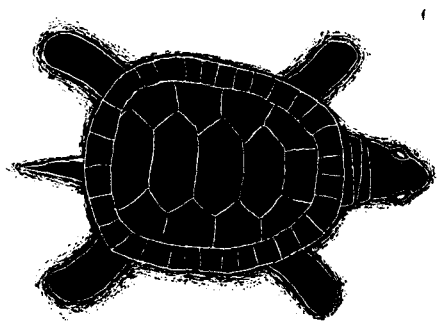
With the publication of the two-volumes of his "Bibliography of Texas 1795-1845," distinguished alike in editorial competence and appearance, Mr. Streeter's *magnum opus* is only a third down the ways. A second part will list material relating to Texas published in Mexico during the half-century covered, and a third part will describe comparable material published in the United States and Europe. Part I, obviously, in addition to its transcendent historical importance, carries the most romantic appeal. For there is no reason in the world why bibliography and romance should not walk hand in hand.

The probable first piece of Texas printing was a proclamation issued at Galveston early in 1817 (and very likely produced aboard ship) in which Francisco Xavier Mina sought to rouse the Mexicans of the countryside to his cause. Mina, born in Spain, had never been in the Americas before, but he had come to stay. Six months later he was captured by Government troops and shot. He was just short of twenty-eight years old. His revolution blew up, but he was Texas's first Texas-printed author.

Early printing in America, depending on date and place, was likely to be concerned with religion, law, politics, journalism, exploration, or settlement. (Belles-lettres had to wait.) The first Texas imprints cover all of these fields in abundance except the first; in the area of religion Mr. Streeter locates only baptismal and marriage certificates. A newspaper, *The Texas Republican*, appeared in Nocogdoches in 1819, but no copies are known. Politics and controversy are common, and often entertaining: witness a pamphlet "Houston Displayed, or, Who Won the Battle of San Jacinto? By a Farmer in the Army," published at Velasco in 1837. Texas even had an early medical imprint in "Essay on the Particular Influence of Prejudices in Medicine, Over the Treatment of the Disease Most Common in Texas, Intermittent Fever; Preceded by a Few General Observations on Medical Theories," by Theodore Leger, M.D., "Late Professor of Midwifery of the Faculty of Paris, Member of the Medical College of Mexico, and Ex-Vice President of the Medical Society of New Orleans," issued at Brazoria in 1838.

A sound regional bibliography is more than a schedule of imprints; it is the record of the life and growth of a community. Here is Texas in her birth-throes. A huge expanse in which there were "perhaps 4,000 people of European blood" when Mr. Streeter's chronicle opens became a republic in 1836, a state in 1845—almost the last of his entries is the state constitution, "Printed at the Office of the 'New Era' " in Austin. It was indeed a new era.

Many of the 670 units which Mr. Streeter describes are of excessive rarity—frontiersmen were rarely archives-minded. The marvel is rather that so many of these fragile products of fragile equipment have survived. Many of them exist in single copies (and a good many of these are in Mr. Streeter's own collection). Taken altogether they recreate a panorama of origins; the dust swirls once more over "Austin's settlement," and Sam Houston rides again.



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Belles-Lettres

Continued from page 29

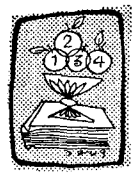
enough and gives us neither a developed thesis nor an adequate chronicle. He seems determined—to borrow a phrase once applied to another contemporary writer on literary topic—"to lean neither to partiality on the one hand nor to impartiality on the other."

Though he usually avoids explicit expressions of judgment he reveals clearly and in various ways what the judgment would be if he permitted himself to express it—as he does, for example, in his somewhat absurd tendency to point out in the nineteenth-century critics what he regards as saving anticipations of the New Criticism. When William Ellery Channing said that Milton bent language "into the forms demanded by his subject" he anticipated T. E. Hulme. William Cullen Bryant foreshadowed T. S. Eliot by reviving "the poet's function as winnower of the language" while, on the other hand, certain of the opinions of Edmund Clarence Stedman make it unfortunately obvious that he would not have approved "The Wasteland."

All this may be a bit far-fetched, but at least a study which set out seriously to trace the submerged survival of principles destined to flower again in the New Criticism would have a unifying theme. But because Professor Prichard will not stick to any thesis he is obliged to proceed doggedly with his chronicle by way of such weary phrases as these: "Over the nation as a whole, then, at the beginning of the [nineteenth] century cultural conditions were depressingly weak. . . . Not a few social ferments were at the same time leavening the American loaf. . . . Adequate appreciation of Wordsworth had, however, to await the voice of Emerson. . . . Notwithstanding his cavalier treatment of Aristotle, Poe realized the value of many artistic principles laid down in the 'Poetics'."

A reader naturally hopes that when he at last gets to the dozen recent critics whom the author admires he will be rewarded with at least some vigorous partisan enthusiasm and some sharp statements. But we are in for only the same pedestrian treatment: "Of all the American New Critics, Ransom is the most significant figure. . . . Tate finds himself accordingly in approximate agreement with Eliot's emphasis on tradition. . . . *Brooks joins Ransom, Tate, and Richards* in declaring the scientist's question concerning factual truth does not arise in poetry." In such terms Ransom, Tate, and Richards do not sound much more interesting than Gardiner, Palfrey, and Stedman. It is difficult to imagine to whom such pronouncements are likely to be useful.

Writing as a professor (or at least an ex-), it ill becomes me to speak scornfully of "the professors." Many of them have been made to suffer very unjustly. But this book does illustrate what is commonly meant by "academic" and "professorial."



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BOOKS A LA CARTE

Hungry? Antoinette G. Wike of Lexington, North Carolina, offers twenty book titles each of which contains something to eat (or drink). Please pay cashier on page 68.

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Three on Pope

With the new interest in eighteenth-century poetry has come new scholarly interest in the work of Alexander Pope. Professor Robert Halsband of Hunter College, whose biography of Lady Mary Montagu will be published later this year, appraises three new monographs on Pope below.

By Robert Halsband

IN THE current revival of interest in eighteenth-century poetry some very acute work has been done in the revaluation of the poetry of Alexander Pope. Last year Professor Robert W. Rogers in **"The Major Satires of Alexander Pope"** (University of Illinois Press, $4) examined the bases of these poems by a conventional, scholarly method. His book is useful if only for its contribution toward restoring the balance of appreciation from the biased, narrow interpretation with which the nineteenth century (except for Byron) regarded the "wasp of Twickenham" and his "venomous" couplets.

Two new studies of Pope's poetry rely more on the close reading of modern criticism. **"The Poetic Workmanship of Alexander Pope,"** by Rebecca Price Parkin (University of Minnesota Press, $4), explores Pope's technique with an intense, subtle eye. How did he achieve the varieties of tone, the layers of meaning, the ambiguities of metaphor and irony? These poetic marvels can be felt by the sensitive reader; they are ingeniously explained here by a sensitive critic. Her enthusiasm for Pope occasionally leads her to overstatement and a kind of portentousness. She accepts as valid, for example, the frightful view of the world dissolving in anarchy which Pope used as a dramatic backdrop for his satires. Did the lights of civilization go out, as he predicted in the "Dunciad"? Her own perceptive book is proof that some light remains unextinguished.

To many commentators the "Dunciad" is an intractable masterpiece. Its power and weight are palpable enough, and it transcends its brawny burlesque and scatological machinery to rise to epic grandeur. How can this be explained? Aubrey L. Williams has done so with startling success in a small book, **"Pope's 'Dunciad': A Study of Its Meaning"** (Louisiana State University Press, $3). He admits that its vision of a world "on the verge of a cultural breakdown is certainly a historical exaggeration." Then in his analysis of the poem and its successive enlargements he charts the extent of Pope's use of literary traditions and models (mainly the "Aeneid" and "Paradise Lost") to account for its epic qualities.

One frequent objection by critics is that the poem is static, that it lacks the "fable" (plot) of the epic. To answer this Professor Williams demonstrates how the poem traces the downward progress of literature from the Guildhall to Westminster, the route of the Lord Mayor's procession, a theme equivalent in terms of burlesque to the move from Troy to Latium in the "Aeneid." This analogy clarifies the "Dunciad," but does not endow it with a narrative element. With his wide reading and easy erudition Professor Williams neglects to mention a valuable book published a few years ago, Ian Jack's "Augustan Satire 1660-1750," which also vindicates the ways of satire, and shows the poetic heights to which the enlightenment carried that genre.

WALPOLE AND WILLIAM MASON: Today William Mason is best known as the friend of the author of "Elegy in a Country Churchyard"; his biography of Gray, much of it woven out of letters, actually served Boswell as a model for the great "Life of Johnson." In his own day Mason won literary fame with his frigid tragedies and bitter political satires. In the latest instalment of the Yale edition of **"Horace Walpole's Correspondence,"** Volumes 28 and 29, edited by W. S. Lewis, Grover Cronin, Jr., and Charles H. Bennett (Yale University Press, $20), we are given his correspondence with Walpole. Most of Walpole's letters to him have been printed before, but Mason's side of the correspondence now appears printed from manuscript.

Although this segment of Walpole's enormous epistolary chronicle is one of the least attractive (mainly because of Mason's unattractive personality) it still contains much of interest. After Gray's death Walpole used Mason as the recipient of his literary gossip, sending him amusing and lively comments on the literary scene. The publication of Chesterfield's letters and of Gibbon's history are important episodes. It was the period of Dr. Johnson's dominance, and the aristocratic Walpole was particularly irked by Johnson's pecuniary attitude toward authorship. In his letters to Mason he also vented his strong political prejudices and emotions. For as he grew into gouty old age and foresaw England's imminent disaster he became an almost tiresome doom-crier.

As in the other volumes of this massive edition, the editorial treatment is beyond cavil. Walpole's de-

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scription of the Gordon riots has the color and drama of his other set pieces; but the arrangement of this edition into separate correspondences (instead of a continuous chronological sequence) does not put before the reader the accounts of the same event which he sent to Horace Mann and to Lady Ossory. But this disadvantage is outweighed by our seeing more clearly the interaction of his mind and pen with those of a single friend. For extra measure the editors have added some appendices, the most interesting of them Walpole's defense of "Hamlet" against the strictures of French critics. —ROBERT HALSBAND.

ENGLAND'S MAECENAS: Before the rise of a large, general reading public in the eighteenth century English writers had to depend on private patrons to sustain them with interest and sympathy as well as offices, sinecures, or cash. During the early years of Queen Elizabeth's reign Robert Dudley, created Earl of Leicester, was the most active and enlightened patron of writers. In **"Leicester: Patron of Letters"** (Columbia University Press, $5.25) Eleanor Rosenberg has written a solid and thorough study of his activities, placing him squarely in the setting of his time. Her book has many admirable qualities, chiefly its clarity and thoroughness, and adds a significant segment to literary history.

We tend to regard literary patronage in relation to belles-letters, but that branch of literature occupied a relatively small corner of the total picture at that time. Translations of all kinds, historical writings, and—the most common type—religious works were the staple of the book trade. Because of his personal interest in Italian and in Puritanism Leicester received many dedications of works on these topics; and his conspicuous role in the Queen's councils led many writers of patriotic and didactic histories to honor him. Altogether about one hundred works were dedicated to this Maecenas by flattering writers who hoped thus to become grateful ones. When he died, in 1588, the lamentations of those he had helped were drowned in the loud rejoicings for England's victory over the Spanish Armada. His expansive patronage had contributed to the glory of the Elizabethan Age. —R. H.

SOUTHERN TALES: William T. Polk's **"The Fallen Angel and Other Stories"** (University of North Carolina Press, $3) is a volume of sly, unsophisticated, anecdotal tales about provincial characters in Southern life, past and present. The fate of a husband murderer is not so much determined by courtroom evidence as it is by the fact that the deceased welshed on a fifty-cent debt to one of the local jurors, while in another story a madam comes to the rescue of some state politicians who want to get rid of a colleague until they can push through a bill he opposes. This is an amiable collection. —SIEGFRIED MANDEL.

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Some read for style, and some for argument: one has little care about the sentiment, he observes only how it is expressed; another regards not the conclusion, but is diligent to mark how it is inferred: they read for other purposes than the attainment of practical knowledge; and are no more likely to grow wise by an examination of a treatise of moral prudence, than an architect to inflame his devotion by considering attentively the proportions of a temple.

Some read that they may embellish their conversation, or shine in dispute; some that they may not be detected in ignorance, or want the reputation of literary accomplishments: but the most general and prevalent reason of study is the impossibility of finding another amusement equally cheap or constant, equally independent on the hour or the weather. He that wants money to follow the chase of pleasure through her yearly circuit, and is left at home when the gay world rolls to Bath or Tunbridge; he whose gout compels him to hear from his chamber the rattle of chariots transporting happier beings to plays and assemblies, will be forced to seek in books a refuge from himself.

—From "Selections from Samuel Johnson," edited by R. W. Chapman (Oxford University Press).

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By WILLIAM M. FREEMAN, *business news staff*, New York Times.

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New Books on Science

By VICTOR COHN, *science editor,* Minneapolis Star Tribune.

NO BIRD WATCHER: Hiram Maxim, British aeronautical pioneer, once said: "The successful locomotive was not based upon an imitation of an elephant." Nor did man learn to fly by imitating birds. Yet, we who now fly faster, higher, more safely, more comfortably, understand very little of flying's "how."

"Aerodynamics: Selected Topics in the Light of Their Historical Development" (Cornell University Press, $4.75) is a delightful and literate little book that explains a great deal. The author, Dr. Theodore von Karman, is one of aviation theory's giants and pioneers. His explanations are technical but simply so—they can be followed by almost anyone; skipping a few hard paragraphs will not destroy enjoyment of the rest.

ALICE IN MATHLAND: Mathematics has been called "the queen of sciences," and we depend more and more on it in our Technological Age. But, alas, many of us were bored by algebra and geometry in our youths. Once lost we never caught up. We duck now when quantitative analyses are mentioned, and have even sunk so low as to permit our wives to handle all our finances and count us out allowances.

Into this gap charges C. Stanley Ogilvy, assistant professor of mathematics at Hamilton College. His **"Through the Mathescope"** (Oxford University Press, $4) is an exercise in attempting to teach mathematical illiterates at least the 1-2-3s. It assumes little previous knowledge, certainly none of higher mathematics, and amusingly scans several mathematical fields.

ON FUZZY-WUZZIES: The study of primitive cultures helps us understand ours, for we can thus distinguish between that part of our behavior created by our peculiar heritage and that which is truly "instinctive," being apparently general. So said Ruth Benedict—and now Douglas L. Oliver comes forth with another fascinating culture for our education and diversion, **"A Solomon Island Society"** (Harvard University Press, $10).

The Suiai of Bougainville are black fuzzy-wuzzies who cherish children, pigs, and shell money as exhibits of gracious living and wealth. They love talk and love feasts. They woo prestige by fierce competitive gift-giving. They frown on promiscuity but indulge in it frequently. They value marriage but practise divorce. They feed and care for their aged without question. The author spent two years with the Suiai.

MEDICAL HISTORY: Although Kenneth Walker's **"The Story of Medicine"** (Oxford University Press, $6) is an interesting and a well-written history of medicine, it is also a book of many faults. Even its emphasis is somewhat awry, for Mr. Walker, a London surgeon, is more concerned with the practical side of medicine than he is with the gradual infiltration of science into the history of medicine, and this emphasis produces some peculiar results. For example, the contributions of Vesalius, the epoch-making anatomist, are given less than two pages while Ambrose Pare, the first great surgeon, is given more than eleven pages—an odd discrepancy when one considers that even to a surgeon the opening up of the field of anatomy with its first accurate approach to the areas beneath the skin should seem more important than the practical brilliance of Pare's surgical techniques. Moreover, Mr. Walker gives more than eight entertaining pages to a presentation of hypnotism and its early protagonist Mesmer whereas Sigmund Freud rates only three pages. Then he suggests: "Yet crude though many of Mesmer's ideas on the subject of magnetism were, it is quite possible that the day may eventually arrive when some of them will seem less foolish than they seem now." (It is true that future scientific developments are unpredictable, but Mr. Walker's statement about Mesmer's magnetism is a rather extravagant use of that generalization.) In addition Mr. Walker's book is guilty of omissions (it does not mention insulin-shock therapy), and it is not always accurate. It is, for example, inaccurate to state that electro-shock therapy is used in treating neuroses; the chief usefulness of that therapy is, instead, in other types of mental illness. And his discussion of psychosomatic medicine is unsophisticated, even naive, when he confuses the soul with the psyche, as when under the heading "The Psychosomatic View of Illness," he says, ". . . the modern physician often becomes responsible for his patient's soul as well as his body." The physical machine, the intellectual apparatus, and the emotions must all enter into a physician's appraisal of his patient, but the soul involves another quite separate discipline. —DANA ATCHLEY, M.D.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

Column Two should read: 18, 20, 5, 4, 7, 15, 14, 8, 17, 12, 3, 9, 16, 2, 10, 11, 13, 6, 1, 19.

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Report on the Majority

Continued from page 18

ambivalent stand on colonialism is frequently cited. So, too, is our failure to make a sweeping condemnation of South African racialism. It may seem odd to us that the Soviet Union, forever ready to use any and all means to accomplish a desired end, should be regarded by anyone as setting an example in matters involving moral principles. But however strange it may seem such is the case, and the Soviet Union has exploited its international positions on matters dear to the hearts of the Asian peoples with great skill.

Although we are filled with righteous wrath over this effort to exploit our difficulties and dilemmas, we have not succeeded in bringing to the masses the effective answers which we frequently have. We point out to our own peoples, who know it already, the credit side of our ledger but we do not reach those whom the Soviet propaganda was designed to influence.

Many people have commented in the past upon the inability of the West to state its ideological case simply, understandably, appealingly, and affirmatively. Constantly placed on the defensive by Soviet attack, the West has been inarticulate in terms meaningful to the masses. We allow free enterprise to be denounced as a cloak for exploitation. Our political democracy is too far removed from the experience or the aspirations of the people. Our standards of living are admired but regarded as unattainable in such crowded lands. Freedom and dignity for the individual—these also are claimed by the Soviet system and we have not been effective in making the Asian masses understand the difference between Soviet theory and Soviet practice in this respect.

Finally, the West is at a disadvantage in competing with the USSR because of certain obstacles created by mass attitudes at home. Let us assume for the sake of illustration the hypothesis that the present Administration in Washington had reached the decision that it would be desirable, as a means of influencing Asian opinion, to support the admission of Red China to the United Nations. Such a decision could not be carried out without a political explosion of thermonuclear proportions. In a similar situation the Soviet Government could use its control over all media of communication, blame the earlier position on Beria, and calmly announce the new policy. As an actual illustration, consider our long delay and the wrangling in Congress over the Indian request for wheat to combat the starvation caused by the Bengal famine. By contrast, when the Indian Government made a similar appeal to the Soviet Union the affirmative response was almost instantaneous. The Soviet Union could reverse its position and make a deal in 1939 with Hitler. When Sir Samuel Hoare ran counter to British public opinion by his agreement with Laval over Ethiopia he failed to weather the storm and had to resign.

This, to be sure, is merely one of the inescapable consequences of political democracy and a free press. Though we would not have it otherwise, we would be less than frank if we did not admit that it is occasionally a handicap when we are contending with a government which is not responsible to such mass pressures from its own citizens. But we do have a right to demand of our own officials that they refuse to sacrifice obvious and long-range national interests merely because they find it easier to give in to a vociferous minority or because they expect to derive partisan popularity from the decision.

IT should be clear from these comments that I have no great feeling of satisfaction or optimism over our efforts to date to check the infiltration of Soviet influence into Southern Asia. Present leadership in this region is able, devoted to public welfare, and determined to bring progress without Communism. But I am alarmed, as I look ahead, to see how little we have done, by comparison with our opponents to place ourselves *en rapport* either with the leaders or the masses.

The Soviet approach, on the other hand, is to assure the Asian leaders that they can count on Soviet sympathy and assistance in their great struggle toward national improvement. Meanwhile the masses are being cultivated with great care. To the degree that the leaders establish close rapport with the Russians they lose their ability to take strong measures to restrict and combat the activities of local Communist parties. If, for example, the Indian-Soviet rapprochement becomes closer how can Congress Party candidates say to the voters, "Vote for me and not for my opponent because he is a Communist"? To the degree that the masses identify their aspirations with close Indo-Soviet ties the way is being prepared for the election of future leaders who may be less wary of Soviet enticements than the present generation. Obviously, the Russians do

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"... but savages never reared these structures, savages never carved these stones. There were no associations connected with this place, none of those stirring recollections which hallow Rome, Athens...." **(INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL, *p. 80. By John L. Stephens, $7.50*)**

"You, gentlemen, come here to ask for peace on any terms, and yet have no word of condemnation for those who are making war on us. . . . Go home and tell your people that if they will not attack us, we will not attack them. . . ." **(THE LIVING LINCOLN, *p. 399. Paul M. Angle & Earl S. Miers, editors, $6.95*)**

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"Shot through both thighs, I fall about thirty yards from the guns . . . Oh, how I long to know . . . the result of this fearful charge . . . we hear a new shout. . . . Are those fresh troops advancing to our support? No! No! That huzza never broke from Southern lips. Oh God! Virginia's bravest, noblest sons have perished here today and perished all in vain." **(GETTYSBURG, *p. 246. Earl S. Miers and Richard Brown, editors. $4.00*)**

"The incline of the floors is not due to the old age of their supports or the weakening of the walls. When this old house was new, carpets were unknown among farmers, and these floors were laid on an incline in order that each morning, before they were freshly sanded, the old sand and dirt could be more readily swept into the hall." **(LESSER CROSSROADS, *p. 18. By Andrew D. Mellick, Jr. $5.00*)**

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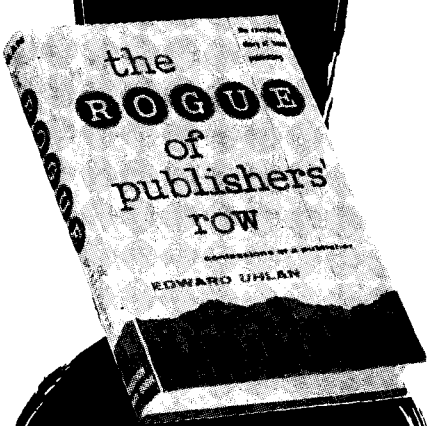

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not believe that a Nehru or a U Nu will become Communist or that they will be unseated, either through ballots or bullets, by Communists. But the Russian tactics look ahead to a time when other, and perhaps more tractable, men will be at the helm. It is for this reason that the Russians have been most careful to avoid any criticism of Asian neutralism.

Our own policies have been guided with less foresight. We have been bitterly critical of Asian neutralism, and our general attitude has been that other states are either with us or against us. The Indian rejoinder is simple and unequivocal. They say, "We will not accept your thesis that if we are to be your friends we must regard as our enemies those whom you regard as your enemies. We wish to be friendly with all nations, including our Asian neighbors, as well as the Western powers."

Our opposition to neutralism overlooks the fact that even if the Asian leaders had wished to do so they would have had enormous difficulty in persuading their peoples to accept any alignment with the West. This would not have been because the alignment was anti-Communist but because it was pro-Western. Coming so soon after emancipation from Western domination such an alignment would have been interpreted as a submission to a new form of Western influence. There has been much resentment in India over our failure to grasp this point.

Our opposition to neutralism also overlooks the Indian determination to bend all efforts toward national development. Leaders believe that any participation in what they call "power blocs" would divert national energies away from the immediate and primary tasks of social and economic improvement. They are quick to point out that in this respect they are following the example set by the United States for many decades after it became independent.

If I have dwelt unduly long upon some of the current problems in Indian relations with the East and the West, it is because they offer such a pertinent case-study of present-day influences of mass attitudes and aspirations upon international relations. They illustrate the folly of attempting to develop foreign policies which do not take these newly important forces into account. They indicate, at least to me, the dismal conclusion that our democracies of the West have been less skilful in this respect than our ruthless and totalitarian opponents. We will wear badly the mantle of Western leadership if we cling to a false sense of security, adopt slogans rather than policies, and persist in the

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notion that all other peoples must look upon us as we look upon ourselves. Above all, we will fail if we continue to assume that we can either patronize the East or deal with it just as we deal with other states of the West. In a world in which all these new forces so greatly affect relations among states what are the prospects for world order?

ULTIMATELY there must be some kind of mutual understanding among the nations as to the terms of coexistence. It may be implicit and unrecognized in any document which can be filed in the archives, but the sense of it must be mutually understood. Undoubtedly, it will not be wholly to our liking because our first preference would be for the disappearance of Communism and our second preference would be for a Russia restricted to her pre-Communist frontiers. Undoubtedly, it will not be to Russia's full liking because her ideological creed is based upon the world-wide triumph of Communism. But we must assume that both sides will shrink from a gigantic test of strength in order to make their most cherished aims prevail. Therefore, unless they drift into such a major conflict as a result of Russia's probing techniques in uncommitted countries there must gradually develop some kind of mutual understanding between the Eastern and the Western worlds.

Any such trend has been greatly impeded by the legacies of the last war, notably the division of Germany, the dangerous tension in the Middle East, and the Southern Asian ferment among the masses which could not fail to invite Soviet attention. Progress toward such an understanding has been aided by the stabilization of Western Europe, the continued prosperity of the United States, and a developing military situation which has reduced the likelihood of direct conflict. On balance, therefore, there seems little prospect of much mutual understanding between the two great clusters of opponents in the near future. Indeed, it will never come as long as the social and political instability in Asia and Africa remain such a lodestone for Soviet imperialism. But until it does come it is futile to talk of world order.

The second requisite is better mutual understanding between the West and the non-Western peoples outside the Iron Curtain. We must learn to understand and accept the principle of Asian neutralism and, instead of trying to coerce or persuade these peoples into close association with us, we must do what we can to strengthen them in their chosen position so that they will not be drawn gradually into the Soviet orbit.

We will succeed in accomplishing this objective only if we can build a more satisfactory cultural relationship with the peoples concerned. We must come to understand that there is no room in the modern world for Western feelings of superiority over the East or for Eastern superiority over the West. We must come to have a man-to-man and a nation-to-nation relationship as equals, laboring together in the endless task of enabling all men to gain for themselves the best life which human society is capable of providing. Brought up as we are in the traditions of education oriented toward Western Europe and our cultural heritage from Europe, we must now learn more of the East and its ancient culture. We know so little of these lands where men lived and wrote and built temples and speculated about the universe at a time when our lands were still savage and primitive.

It is my own feeling that we can do more to stem the Soviet advance in Asia through cultural collaboration and the fostering of mutual understanding than through economic and technical assistance.

This is another way of saying that the foundations of any future world order are to be found in the minds of men, not merely the minds of their leaders, but of the masses as well. These foundations will not be laid down by force because today the weaker nations are in some ways stronger than their strong neighbors. They can be courted by both antagonists, and their charms do not diminish with the passage of time. The foundations will not be laid down by money except insofar as its intelligent use will cause men to be more rational and less desperate in their choices. The foundations will begin to appear when, and only when, the men of different nations learn what the men of great democratic societies have already learned about each other, which is that their differences must be made less meaningful than their similarities, and that none can be safe or prosper except as all are safe and prosperous.

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BREAD LOAF, The Writers' Conference from which all others sprang, meets August 15 to 29 on Vermont's most beautiful mountain. For information: Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, Middlebury, Vermont.

YOUNG BRITISH WRITER seeks country summer job (room and board). Fluent French, German. Box Y-961.

HAVE YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER with creative talents who would thrive in small friendly college? Two-year degree programs in liberal arts, creative arts, secretarial studies. Windham College, Putney, Vermont.

QUAKER WOMAN wants challenging human relations job. Fifteen years writing, lecturing in specialized art field. Age 44, married. Part or full time. Available fall. New York area. Box Y-973.

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL AND INSTITUTE, July—August: Authentic Elizabethan production of Shakespeare repertory; Stanford University course on plays, Tudor arts seminars, workshop in Elizabethan staging; concerts, activities. Address "SHAKESPEARE," Ashland, Oregon.

I'M WILLING TO SHARE country apartment near New Brunswick, New Jersey, with young woman who shows partiality towards Bach, Brubeck and bucolic atmosphere. Box Y-974.

ANTIQUE POSTERS—CIRCUS, MINSTREL, DRAMA, GAY NINETIES. Spanish Toros, French Riviera, etc. Lists for stamp. Central Show Printing Co., Box S-617, Mason City, Iowa.

MUSIC COLLEGE JUNIOR, experienced teaching, care children, wishes summer travel opportunity. Companion—governess. Box Y-979.

REPAIRERS OF THE IRREPARABLE. Restoring China, Glass, Silver, Art Objects, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, etc. Lamps mounted. HESS REPAIRS, 168 East 33 St., NYC 16. MUrray Hill 5-4280.

WE ARE NOW ACCEPTING theatre and television plays. Write for terms. Burton & Farnham, play brokers, 342 Madison Ave., NYC 17.

FOR THE QUIET REBEL. Marlboro is a rural Vermont college keyed to the development of the individual student. Writing, art and music are integrated with a full Liberal Arts program, paced to your own growth and ability. Apply now for Fall 1956 admission. Marlboro College, Marlboro, Vermont.

ARTISTS' AGENT seeks cultured associate to represent top commercial artists. CIrcle 5-6999 (NYC).

SPONSORS WANTED FOR RADIO-TV PROGRAM SERIES humanely advancing progressive penology in Greater New York. Write Box Y-972.

"HOW CAN I FIND OUT?" You can! Information confidentially developed. Any matter, person, problem. Worldwide. Officially licensed. Established 1922. WILLIAM HERMAN, 170 Broadway, NYC.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, 4-F, seeks interesting job anywhere. P. O. Box 642, Washington 4, D. C.

PERSONALS

RARE THEATRE PROGRAMS. $2 up. Perfect, authentic. American-English. Inquiries answered. New illustrated catalogue FREE. Old Programs, Box 528, Newtonville, Mass.

BACHELOR, 26, Princeton graduate. Seeks summer job traveling Far East. Box Y-964.

WHETHER fishing for ideas or lake bass, write "Bonniview," Lake Penage, Whitefish, Ontario, Canada for your free copy of Howard Linn Edsall's "BORROW & PROSPER," and make a vacation in this writers' and fishermen's island paradise a dream come true ($6.50 per day).

EXPERIENCED MALE SOCIAL WORKER available July 1st or September 1st. Twenty years experience group work, camping and adult education. Professionally trained. Interested in challenging opportunity and new social work developments. Please write fully. Interested in exploring interesting possibilities. Box Y-945.

FOR A PLEASANT PLACE TO LIVE at reasonable rates and enjoy homecooked food, come to HAWTHORNE INN, 54 West St., Northampton, Mass.

MAKE MELLOW MUSIC IMMEDIATELY with lovely imported rosewood Recorder. Perfect intonation. Not a toy, $14.50 complete. COOPER MUSICo., 62 East Division St., Chicago, Ill.

WRITER-ARTIST COUPLE desire remote abode, coastal or mountains, for companionship or caretaking. Box Y-967.

23rd WRITERS' CONFERENCE in the Rocky Mountains. July 23-August 10. Workshop leaders: Philip Wylie, May Sarton, Walter S. Campbell, Warren Beck, Phyllis Whitney, Harry Muheim. Write Don Saunders, University of Colorado, Boulder.

TROUBLED? WORRIED? Read QUEST OF CERTAINTY—informative, interesting. Price $2.50. Box 119, Long Branch, N. Y.

WRITERS OF LIGHT ROMANCE contact Baillytown Books for assignments. P.O. Box 357, Gary, Indiana.

FAMILY ARMS — English, Scotch, Irish. Write M'WETHY, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

CHARCOAL portrait skillfully drawn from photo. Illustrated details. Gemery Studio, 365 Long Hill Ave., Shelton, Conn.

CHARMING, EXCLUSIVE GRAMERCY PARK—Attractive 1-room studio suites with full hotel service. PARKSIDE HOTEL, 18 Gramercy Park South, NYC. Transients from $3.50. Attractive weekly-monthly rates. GRamercy 5-6000.

WRITER—Middle-aged lady, author eight published books, wants summer job, assistant other writer. Box Y-986.

WANTED: Counsellors, cooks, maintenance men, hostesses. Camps: Box 7183S, Philadelphia 17, Pennsylvania.

RETIRED EXECUTIVE, college, university, European background, several languages, seeks research work libraries or similar. Write Box Z-204.

TWO COLLEGE WOMEN, European traveling experience, love children, varied interests and abilities, desire summer work—research (any field) or other interesting capacities. Box Z-203.

ENGINEER, 29, experienced in conveying technical information via written word, seeks writing job. Box Z-211.

PIANIST, skillful, intelligent, musical. Needed for classic ballet and contemporary dance studio. Ohio. September to June. Excellent opportunity for composer. Box Z-216.

PARTNERS IN FORMER GIFT SHOP BUSINESS seek summer position, for one or both, along similar lines, or guest house management, in Northeast resort area. Box Z-215.

AMERICAN LADY takes paying guests in her beautiful villa, Florence, Italy. Box Z-214.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Sale

DEER ISLE, MAINE. Attractive, sturdy summer cottage, owner-built. 3 bedrooms, bath, 2 acres wooded shore. Box Y-965.

NEW MEXICO. Year-round inspiration. Unsurpassed views. Comfortable living. One home near Santa Fe, one in nearby mountain village. Box Y-969.

A "TRIP-AT-HOME": THIS BEAUTIFUL YEAR-ROUND *and/or* VACATION HOME, *1951 modified-modern*, offers a variety of living and entertaining possibilities. Unique situation (on bluffs, Eastern L.I.)—high enough for magnificent 3-way view, and cool breezes in summer—unusual 5-acre terrain makes access to 500 foot private beach easy. Big wood-panelled rooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, porches. Compact "European" garden. Great seclusion. 90 easy miles to NYC. $32,000. MUrray Hill 5-2827. Box Y-856.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SUMMER PLACE in mountains, 60 miles from New York City. 4-room Swiss Chalet type house with all modern conveniences. Trout-stream and swimming nearby. Must be seen to be appreciated. Call CIrcle 7-7167 or evenings NEvins 9-1824.

For Rent

SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT. Year lease—Colonial, overlooking river. Antique furniture, modern utilities, oil heat. Nominal rent, adults. Box Y-976.

For Summer Rental

MODERN LAKEFRONT COTTAGE, New Hampshire. Magnificent view, small beach, efficiency, convenience. $275 month June-September, July-August, $500. Photos. Box Y-883.

ADIRONDACK CABIN — comfortable, insulated, completely equipped. Thirty acres, mountain view, river frontage. Three bedrooms, modern utilities, two fireplaces. June through August, $800. Box Y-925.

MT. MANSFIELD AREA, VERMONT. Furnished house, recreational barn, 4 bedrooms, all utilities. June 15-August 15. One month minimum. $75 weekly. Box Y-941.

1750 BERKSHIRE COUNTRY HOME: 16 miles Tanglewood, 11 miles Great Barrington station. 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, antique charm, secluded woods. Season, $1,200. Box Y-599.

ISLAND FARMHOUSE, Vinalhaven, Maine. July and August, $800. All conveniences. Box Y-952.

VERMONT SHORE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, near Burlington, fully equipped summer cottage, all conveniences, boat, available June 15-August 18 or part. $300 monthly. Robert Billings, Wallingford, Connecticut.

INSULATED CABIN (piano), $175 entire season, June-October. Writer-Artist family's Vermont mountain farm. Box Y-977.

HILLTOP COTTAGE ON LARGE GROUNDS: Woods, meadows, ocean front. Modern, equipped, oil heating, Hi-Fi, fireplace, porches, B B Q. Capacity 4 persons (children). Vinalhaven, Maine. Box Y-983.

WRITER'S VERMONT MOUNTAIN HOME, superb view, fruit, modern kitchen, 2 baths, 3 bedrooms, 3 fireplaces; handy fishing, swimming. Season $750. Box Y-989.

MONTAUK—Modern studio cottage, 1½ efficiency, plus screened porch, heated. Full electric kitchen. High, overlooks ocean, ¼ mile to beach. Season $950 long, $750 short. Also monthly. Box Y-490.

BROOKFIELD, CONNECTICUT—Superb pine lodge, huge fireplace. Private estate. Woods, pond, boat. Furnished. $675. Box Y-990.

NEW 2-BEDROOM HOME, garage, 20 acres, large swimming pond, modern decor, all conveniences. 75 miles from Manhattan. Dutchess county, Millbrook vicinity. Quiet macadam road. August only, $500. Box Y-991.

SMALL INDEPENDENT GARDEN APARTMENT, cool wooded hills, swimming, 21 miles NYC. June-September. $260. Box Y-992.

2 NEW 2-BEDROOM COUNTRY HOUSES, charmingly furnished, beautiful wooded settings, private swimming pool and tennis court, golf nearby. 54 miles from New York. June 15th through Labor Day—$1,000. Year round—$130 a month. Donald Burr, Long Valley, New Jersey. Long Valley 229-R-3.

(Continued on page 74)

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For Summer Rental

(Continued from page 73)

SOUTHERN MAINE. Little white farm house, beautiful location. Details, Box Y-999.

BOOKMAN'S 2 bedroom home, 4 acres, 10 weeks, $800. MUrray Hill 7-7248, Greenwich 8-3124.

SOUTHERN VERMONT—HIGH ON PUTNEY MOUNTAIN. Authentic 18th Century house. Exquisite view, antique furniture throughout, sleeps 6. Swimming nearby. $900 season, $250 monthly. Box Z-205.

3-ROOM APARTMENT, gracious home Professor's widow, extensive views, pine groves, pool, woodland walks, $25 weekly. Maude Hughes, Glory Hill, Belvidere, N. J.

SOUTHEASTERN VERMONT—charming old 6-room farmhouse, all conveniences. Terrace, barn, stream, 70 acres, mountain view. Box Z-206.

STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT. 1720 farmhouse, carefully restored, all modern conveniences. 250 acres. 15 minutes from excellent ocean beaches and golf course. Suitable for family with children. $1,000 season. Box Z-218.

BERKSHIRES: Sublet teacher's four-room apartment. Season, $300. Box Z-217.

TRAVEL

STUDENT and BUDGET tours to EUROPE by ship leaving June 25 and July 27; by air July 2 and August 4, returning from Europe end of August and September; in Europe by TRANSBUS de Luxe motorcoach, first class hotels, multilingual guides handling all details; only few bookings available. University Travel Club, 33 East 48 St., New York 17, N. Y., phone PLaza 3-6610.

EUROPEAN FESTIVAL & SCENIC TOURS for people emotionally mature or en route—5 weeks to 5 months. 1956, MAY-JUNE: Copenhagen, Bergen, Stockholm, Helsinki (Sibelius Festival), Vienna (Mozart), Florence; JULY: Rome, Verona, Yugoslavia, Bayreuth; AUGUST: Salzburg to Edinburgh. Deluxe Volkswagen buses seating 8. With contributor to "Opera News" and National Federation Music Clubs magazine. For 1957 steamship reservations, book without delay! Highlights: Casals' 80th Birthday Festival, Prades; Halle Orchestra's 100th Anniversary, Manchester; 1958: Munich's 800th Jubilee Year, reopening war-bombed Opera House; and "B58" (Brussels Universal Exhibition). Douglas MacKinnon, 304 East 83rd, NYC 28.

R U up in the air, at sea, or would U like to be? AIR and STEAMER SPACE SECURED. Foreign INDEPENDENT TOURS our specialty. Write World View Tours, Inc., 452 Fifth Ave., NYC 18. LOngacre 4-8890.

AROUND THE WORLD with a congenial small group, traveling in leisurely comfort. Meet interesting people in many lands. 98 wonderful days, by ship and plane, leaving January 1957, $6,450. Col. Edward A. Keszler, House of Travel, 47 East 47 St., New York 17, N. Y.

CLASSROOMS ABROAD summer session in Berlin will accept a few more students who wish to study German language and life. Six-week intensive course, followed by two-week tour of Germany. CLASSROOMS ABROAD, 525 George St., New Haven, Connecticut.

AROUND THE WORLD—two 52-day comprehensive escorted air tours, only for persons in education field, leaving San Francisco June 26 and July 6, 1956—$2,210. NEA Travel Service, 1201 16th St., Washington 6, D.C.

ARGOSY TO THE NEAR EAST—an unusual escorted air tour leaving New York August 27, 1956. $1,650. ARGOSY, Westport, Connecticut.

WINE GOURMET TOUR—Explore French Wine Caves with Connoisseur Tom Marvel. Vintage Tastings, Gourmet meals. TRAVELWAYS, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC.

TEACHER DRIVING MEXICO CITY, leaving about June 5 Raleigh or Atlanta, wishes one or two expense-sharing passengers. Box Y-997.

MAGICRUISE TO THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN—a 30-day air tour to Holland, Austria, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Greece, Italy and Denmark, under experienced leadership. Leave New York September 28, 1956. $1,590. Write The Ambassadors, P. O. Box 196, Stamford, Conn.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FOUR ROOMS, part air-conditioned, furnished, central NYC. July, August. Box Y-1000.

THERMAL BELT, Tryon, N. C.—Spacious two bedroom apartment—furnished or unfurnished. Every comfort of modern living and every "room with a view"—The gentle meadow, flower dusted—The noisy stream, tree shadowed and the blue majesty of mountains a circle of serenity. For practical details write Mrs. J. Frank Richardson, Hester-Richardson Agency, Tryon, N. C.

VACATIONS

MAINE RESORT CAMP for all the family. Private island in Casco Bay. Seclusion, relaxation, recreation, boat trips, fine food, $50-$60. Special children's rates. Booklet. Camp Eggemoggin, Box 27, Brunswick, Maine.

BRANDON INN, on village green near library, churches. Real New England Food. Elevator. Restful 2-acre garden lawn. Folder. Brandon 11, Vermont.

SOUTHWIND, WOODBOURNE, NEW YORK. Informal adult resort. Private lake, Fishing, Boating, Swimming, Tennis. Outstanding record collection. Excellent American cuisine.

ISLAND VACATION ON CASCO BAY! Golf, swimming, ocean breezes combined with good food and accommodations. Ten boats daily. ISLAND VIEW HOUSE, Chebeague Island, Maine. (Open May 30.) Brochure.

CORNWALL GUEST HOUSE, Vermont, 2 miles from Middlebury. Excellent accommodations, Southern cuisine. Enjoy the interesting cultural atmosphere of Middlebury. Also on premises, modern 5 room apartment in old barn. Very attractive. For seasonal rental, $700. Write for brochure: Virginia S. Graham, Cornwall R.D. 11, Middlebury, Vermont.

MERRY MEETING—40 acres on the Kennebec—for informal, restful Maine vacation. $35 week per person. Box Y-804.

THE BUCCANEER, ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.A. Main Hotel and Cottages on the beach. 3 private beaches, tennis, riding, exploring, fishing, boating, free port shopping . . . all at moderate rates. Ask your travel agent or Buccaneer Office: 16 West 55 Street, New York 19, N.Y. JUdson 6-3070.

THE BELGRADE HOTEL AND COTTAGE RESORT. Here's that famous Maine lakeshore resort you've heard about. Everything from private golf course, mile-long beach to Maine's finest bass fishing. Only $5 to $11 a day per person for rooms and reasonably priced meals, too. Write for folder. Belgrade Lakes 6, Maine.

COLONIAL CHARM midst wooded Litchfield Hills. Trout stream. Casual, intimate, luscious food. Swimming pool—horses, golf, lakes nearby. Country auctions, summer theatre. LEWIS & MARY FISHER, Bantam, Conn.

THE ADAMS. Here's a cottage colony of distinction in the beautiful Green Mountains for those who prefer the finer things in life. Exceptional food. Restful. Recommended by AAA and Duncan Hines. May 15 to October 15. Brandon 2 ,Vermont.

KANDAHAR LODGE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT. Elevation 2,000 feet, midst the beautiful Green Mountain National Forest. Congenial companions. Restful, informal. Swimming, sports. Excellent food and accommodations. Folder.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA, Gregor Hotel, Brackley Beach—The Family Haven, Canada's Finest Beach. Golf, Ponies, Seafood, No Hay Fever. Folder Available. Special rates for June and September.

MT. LAKE GUEST FARM. Ideal vacation spot. Meet interesting people in comfortable, relaxing atmosphere. Excellent cuisine. Londonderry, Vermont.

VACATIONS

LOG CABINS IN THE PINES. Swimming, tennis, fishing, excellent food. NOKOMIS CAMPS, Surry, Maine.

SUMMER AGAIN AT BLUEBERRY HILL! Lucullan food. Nothing whatever to do. The Mastertons, Brandon, Vermont.

MUSIC INN at LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS. Close to Tanglewood and Wolfgang Mozart. Adjacent to Music Barn and Duke Ellington. Swimming, boating, bicycling, tennis and the sound of silence, too. Write Stephanie Barber.

KINAPIC LODGE, Lovell, Maine. Modern cabins, Lake. American-Jewish Cuisine. Sports, beauty, Hi-Fi. $75 to $95 weekly. DEwey 9-5730 (NYC).

SECLUDED LAKESIDE RETREAT: enchanting deep woods, good music, fine food, all sports. Congenial, relaxing, unique. Lodge, cabins, Tanglewood. CHANTERWOOD, LEE, MASS. Folder S.

A FEW PAYING GUESTS WELCOME by week or month. Large home beautifully furnished in comfortable antiques. Garden abounds with flowers and places to read. Books, flowers and desks in every room. Perfect place to write or rest up from writing. Homemade bread and home grown fruits and vegetables. Small, quiet Ohio town. Near cities. References. Box Z-201.

GEORGE WASHINGTON didn't sleep here but you can have a room like his, canopy and all, or you can have a rustic log cabin—all on beautiful Lake Champlain. American plan rates or housekeeping cottages—THE STABLE INN, Westport, New York.

GREEN SHADOWS, Old Lyme, Connecticut. Quiet informal country life, good food, comfortable beds.

HOPE FOR LOVING HERMITS (semi-gregarious species): peace-loving, quiet-loving, sea-loving, beauty-loving, nature-loving guests welcome. Ten miles at sea, the stars your streetlights, the wide horizon beyond all desire. THE ISLAND INN, Monhegan Island, Maine. Open June 5. Advance reservations necessary. Booklet D?

WHITE MOUNTAINS—CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Bald Hill Lodge. High elevation; completely modern. Excellent Food. Quiet, informal. A.P. $55-$65.

INTERLAKEN INN—A charming resort on the most beautiful lake in the Berkshires. Golf, fishing. May 14—October 15. Brochure. Write box 404, Lakeville, Connecticut.

HILLTOP ACRES, WENTWORTH, N. H. (WHITE MOUNTAINS). Quiet, clean, informal. Explore brooks, woods, trails. Semi and private baths, cottages, fine food, $48-$65, Adults. Mrs. M. A. Kauk, Rockwell 4-2530.

LIKE THE COUNTRY? Come to Graymont, a Colonial farmhouse. Good food. R. D. 2, Middlebury, Vermont.

THE LOG HOUSE, THIRTEENTH LAKE, North River, N. Y. 2100 ft. elevation, surrounded by Adirondack Forest. Privacy ideal for creative work or just loafing. Cottages. Meals varied and best.

ARTISTS, WRITERS, thoughtful people find relaxation in quiet CAPE COD seaport village. Beach. Shore drives. Beautiful harbor view. Agreeable clientele. Theatres. Rates $10 up A. P. THE BREAKWATER, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Booklet.

FERNCOVE COTTAGE COLONY on Penna. largest Lake Wallenpaupack for those seeking unusual in relaxation. Fishing. Housekeeping cottages. Folder, write 113 Ninth St., Honesdale, Penna.

AT THE GODDARD MUSIC AND ART CENTER among Vermont hills artists paint, chamber musicians play ensemble works. Beginners, professionals welcome. Fine staff, good food, pleasant living, moderate rates. Stay a week or longer. July 1 to August 26. Write Goddard College, Box S, Plainfield, Vermont.

BACHELOR INFORMALITY. Secluded Adirondack farmhouse. Private pool. Trout stream. Painting-photography. Nominal rates. Box Y-975.

MEXICO CITY VACATION—HOME ATMOSPHERE. Isabel Carbajal's, Rio Amoy 17, Mexico 5, D. F., Mexico.

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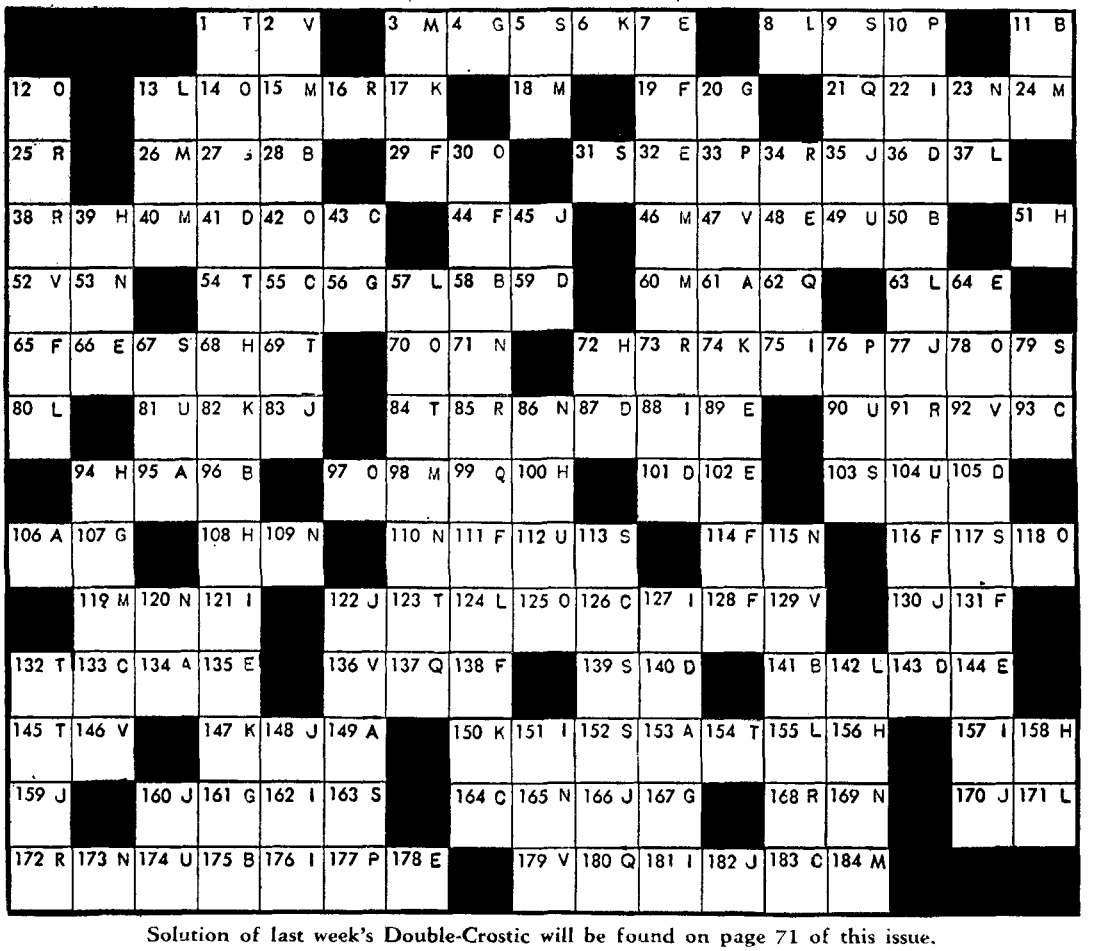
KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1156

Reg. U.S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Insurrection against authority, esp. military or naval.	134 61 153 106 95 149
B. What Sir A. Conan Doyle's bow was made of, "in England" (2 wds.).	28 58 50 141 175 11 96
C. Nineteenth-cent. Hungarian patriot.	92 133 183 43 55 126 164
D. A natural aptitude.	101 36 105 59 87 143 41 140
E. Terrified.	7 102 64 48 32 89 66 144 135 178
F. "System" in football, training one team for offense, a second for defense (this application not in Webster; comp.).	114 65 29 116 111 19 44 131 128 138
G. Added something of lesser importance.	27 20 107 167 4 161 56
H. Professional seaman on pleasure craft.	156 72 68 39 51 158 108 94 100
I. Profuseness.	162 157 22 176 75 127 151 88 181 121
J. Alert (4 wds.).	45 148 130 160 83 122 182 170 166 35 77 159
K. Birthplace of Harun al Rashid, called "Europus" by Greeks.	6 82 147 74 150 17
L. Describing land which has had its timber felled (2 wds.).	155 63 57 37 124 8 142 13 80 171
M. Found interests outside oneself, habitually.	3 18 119 24 60 98 40 15 46 184 26
N. Pseudonym, English novelist, 1863-1933 ("Prisoner of Zenda," etc.).	165 173 23 120 71 169 109 86 115 110 53
O. Just about the plainest thing we ever heard of.	118 14 42 97 125 70 78 12 30
P. Male principle of Chinese folklore, bright, positive, beneficent.	10 76 177 33
Q. License for absence from college or religious jurisdiction (England).	99 180 21 137 62
R. Highest peak of Western Hemisphere (over 23,000 ft.).	168 38 172 34 85 25 73 16 91
S. One who bases his opinions on reasoning.	152 9 79 139 117 113 67 163 103 31 5
T. Popular headgear named for the Russian grandmother.	145 84 54 123 132 154 69 1
U. Successor to pulpit of Henry Ward Beecher, 1890.	112 90 174 49 81 104
V. Faithful followers, esp. in politics.	47 179 129 92 52 136 146 2



DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line. . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 71 of this issue.

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Girl Scouts at New Salem State Park, Illinois

New Salem—where the spirit of Lincoln still lives

Lincoln drifted into New Salem in 1831, a gangling, raw-boned youth, uncertain as to a career. Here he served as postmaster and surveyor . . . courted Ann Rutledge . . . soldiered . . . entered politics. And here, in this rude frontier village, the seeds of greatness first sprouted. When he left six years later, he was on his way to keep a date with destiny.

Today's youth, visiting this hamlet above the Sangamon River, can see the village just as young Lincoln saw it. The cooperage where he studied law . . . the store where he clerked — over 30 buildings in all have been faithfully reconstructed and authentically furnished with heirlooms of the Lincoln period.

They gave Lincoln a fine tomb down at Springfield and a magnificent memorial in Washington. And on a South Dakota mountainside you can see his face carved 70 feet high, and a fine sight it is. But New Salem, with its rough simplicity and quiet dignity, is most like the man himself.

When you go there you'll know why people say that his body is down at Springfield — but his spirit is at New Salem.

FREE Tour Service

If you would like to visit New Salem, or drive anywhere in the U.S.A., let us help plan your trip. Write: Tour Bureau, Sinclair Oil Corporation, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y. — *also* ask for our colorful National Parks Map.

SINCLAIR SALUTES THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE U.S.A. Through this great organization, more than half a million women volunteer their services to instill in our nation's youth, the ideals of freedom and justice fostered by Lincoln and other great Americans. By promoting conservation, outdoor living and community service, Scouting is helping over two million girls to become more useful citizens in a free world.

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